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HOW EASY IT IS.

How easy it is to spoil a day!
The thoughtless words of cherished friends,
The selfish act of a child at play,
The strength of will that will not bend,
The slight of a comrade, the scorn of a foe,
The smile that is full of bitter things—
They all can tarnish its golden glow
And take the grace from its airy wings.

How easy it is to spoil a day
By the force of a word we did not check!
Little by little we mould the clay,
And little flaws may the vessel wreck,
The careless waste of a white-winged hour,
That held the blessing we long had sought,
The sudden loss of wealth or power—
And lo! the day is with ill inwrought.

How easy it is to spoil a life—
And many are spoiled ere well begun—
In some life darkened by sin and strife,
Or downward course of a cherished one,
By toil that robs the form of its grace
And undermines till health gives way;
By the peevish temper, the frowning face,
The hopes that go and the cares that stay.

A day is too long to be spent in vain;
Some good should come as the hours go by—
Some tangled maze may be made more plain,
Some lowered glance may be raised on high,
And life is too short to spoil like this,
If only a prelude it may be sweet;
Let us bind together its thread of bliss
And nourish the flowers around our feet.

TO HANG.

Chicago's Convicted Anarchists—The Execution to Take Place on Nov. 11.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 14.—The Supreme Court this morning delivered an opinion in the anarchist case, affirming the judgment of the court below. The execution is to take place Nov. 11, between 9 and 4 o'clock.

CHICAGO, September 14.—A *News* special from Ottawa says: At 9:30 Justice Magruder began the announcement of the decision in the anarchist case. Just before the opening of court everyone seemed to have a feeling that something was going to happen. Before the hour for the convening of the court lawyers and reporters seemed to have that feeling and conversed with each other in subdued tones. Even Barker, the janitor, who has waited upon every justice of the Supreme Court that sat upon the bench in Ottawa stepped around in opening and dusting the court room as if he was afraid of breaking the deathly stillness that pervaded the entire building. Deputy Smith faltered and his voice trembled as he pronounced, "Hear ye! hear ye!" As the justices filed into the court room, headed by Chief Justice Sheldon, they appeared more dignified than ever. The Chief Justice waved his associates to their seats even more stately than is his wont. His nod to the sheriff was more stiff and his "Open court" less audible than on previous days of the term. Justice Magruder appeared flushed and nervous as he entered the court room, the cause of which was evidenced a few moments later when Chief Justice Sheldon turned to him and in a voice which would have been inaudible save for the deathly stillness that prevailed in the room, said: "Justice Magruder, have you any announcement to make?" The flushed appearance of the justice changed to that of pallor, and his voice was husky as he responded: "In August Spies and others against the people of the State of Illinois, No. 39 advisement docket."

The chief justice nervously turned the leaves of the court docket to the case indicated, when the justice read the decision of the court in the "anarchist cases." As he commenced reading he regained his composure. His voice was clear and distinct until the order fixing the death penalty and date of execution was reached, when its reading became labored, his voice husky, and his manner showed that it was with the greatest emotion that he performed the duty he had been delegated by his associates to perform. Having voiced the decision of the court in this most celebrated case it has been called upon to decide, the justice who made the announcement at once left the bench and retired to his room.

The opinion of the Supreme Court in the anarchist cases was written by Judge Magruder, who announced that the judgment of the court below is affirmed as to all and as to each and every one of the defendants. An opinion has been prepared setting forth the reasons of affirmation of the judgment. Judge Sheldon announced that he concurred in the opinion. Judge Malkey said: "It is not my intention to offer a separate opinion, as I should have done. I desire to avail myself of this occasion to say that, while I concur in the conclusions reached and also in the general views contained in the opinion filed, I do not wish to be understood as holding that the opinion is free from error, for I do not think that it is. I am nevertheless of the opinion that none of the errors complained of are of such a serious character as to require a *reversal* of the judgment. In view of the number of defendants on trial and the great length of time consumed in the trial, the vast amount of testimony offered and passed upon by the court and the almost numberless rulings the court was required to make, the wonder to me is that the errors were not more numerous and of more serious character than they are. In short, after having fully examined the record and giving the questions arising on it my very best thought, with an earnest and conscientious desire to faithfully discharge my whole duty, I am fully satisfied that the opinion reached vindicates the law, does complete justice between the people of the State and the defendants, and is fully warranted by the law and the evidence."

Justice Sheldon—"In this case the court orders that the sentence of the Superior Court of Cook county on the defendants in the indictment—August Spies, Samuel Fielding, R. Parsons, Adolph Fischer, Engel, Louis Sing and Michael Schwab—be carried into effect by the sheriff of Cook county on the 11th day of November next, on Friday, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon on that day. The judgment of the court was unanimous."

The opinion makes 60,000 words. The anarchists had no counsel here to represent them before the court as the decision was announced, and no steps were taken in their behalf. They have fifteen days in which to file a motion for a rehearing, and thirty days from the close of the term to file a petition in support thereof. This will not act as a stay of the sentence, and they will have to show very strong grounds before the court would consent to the issue of a stay of execution until a rehearing could be had at the next term.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Philadelphia's Celebration of the Constitution's Centenary.

PHILADELPHIA, September 12.—The last centennial of the events of revolutionary times began this morning. All yesterday and last night visitors, including the distinguished guests, military and firemen arrived by every possible conveyance, and the dozen railroad depots were taxed to their utmost to accomodate the throng which had flocked to the "Cradle of liberty" to bear witness by their presence to their veneration for the historic document which gave them liberty and freedom, and made this government of the people, by the people, for the people. All the hotels were filled to overflowing by yesterday morning, and every inch of surplus space had been filled with cots and other means of temporary rest. It is safe to say that there at least two hundred thousand visiters from a distance, in addition to thousands from the adjacent counties of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, and hardly a state or territory remains unrepresented in the three days' festival.

The streets to day presented a beautiful appearance. In all directions as far as the eye could reach it was one mass of bunting and decoration. Many of the newspaper offices and public buildings made a lavish display, the decorators having worked early and late to complete their work in time.

The monster civic and industrial pageant started from Broad and Dauphin streets shortly after 10 o'clock and marched to Broad and Moore streets, a distance of nearly five miles, and then countermarching to the starting point, passing through one continuous line of observation stands gaily decorated with the flags of all nations.

North Broad street was so crowded as to be almost impassable as early as 7 o'clock, and great crowds betook themselves to the streets notwithstanding the efforts of the police to keep the latter clear. Hundreds of carpenters and decorators who had been at work all night had transformed the magnificent thoroughfare into a vast amphitheatre with seats raised high on either side and they were crowded on the sidewalks and in the streets, and many of them were able to catch only occasional glimpses of the pageant as it passed. On North Broad street there was scarcely a house, public or private, that was not covered with bunting, or in other ways suitably decorated. The decorators strived for novel effects, and in this they were highly successful. Some houses were almost covered with heroic statues of Columbia, surrounded by the flags of all nations, while other fronts were completely covered with bunting. The Odd Fellows' Hall exhibited a banner announcing that place as "the spot where Franklin drew lightning from the clouds in 1752," and at other points busts of Washington were mounted in front of houses and profusely decorated. Many of the stands were constructed in two and three tiers and most of the seats therein were crowded as early as 8 o'clock, and in several cases the crush for admittance was so great that a number of women fainted. Nearly all the side streets leading into North Broad were roped off and were filled with trucks on which huge tiers of seats were erected and rapidly sold. Many of the handsome residences on the street had their window sashes removed and seats mounted in the interior for the accommodation of friends. The sight before the appearance of the parade was a remarkable one, the street being black with humanity, while high above their heads every house and stand was crowded with multitudes of men, women and children, the women and children largely predominating in the grand stand, the seats and windows.

Sixteen telegraph stations had been placed along the route of the parade which were established for the purpose of communicating from one end of the line to the other, and just as a telagram flashed over the wire announcing that the pageant had started from Broad and Dauphin streets at 10.25 a. m., Gov. Beaver rode by in his carriage and was greeted with a hearty round of applause. By 11 o'clock the invited guests, Governors, foreign ministers and others began to pour into their assigned places. As the different Governors passed up or down Broad street and were recognized they received round after round of cheers, and the ladies and children joined in the greeting by waving their handkerchiefs and parasols. Broad street from one end to the other was roped off and 1,200 police officers were on duty to preserve order. Traffic on all the street crossings on Broad street was entirely stopped except at intervals of forty minutes, when the ropes were let down and street cars and other vehicles and pedestrians were allowed to cross. On the reviewing stand the constitutional centennial commission was officially represented by Hon. John A. Kasson, president; Hon. Amos R. Little, chairman of the executive committee; Hampton L. Carson, secretary; F. Carroll Brewster, Jr., corresponding secretary, and Assistant Secretary Black, who occupied seats on the front of the stand. The central portion of the stand was reserved for the Governors of the States with their staffs. Among them were Governors Sawyer, of New Hampshire; Biggs, of Delaware; Green, of New Jersey; Larrabee, of Iowa; Gordon, of Georgia; Beaver of Pennsylvania; Hughes, of Arkansas; Lounsbury, of Connecticut; Buckner, of Kentucky; Thayer, of Nebraska; Pennoyer, of Oregon; Richardson, of South Carolina; Wilson, of West Virginia; Scales, of North Carolina; Foraker, of Ohio, and Fitzhugh Lee, of Virgina. On this stand also, were Senators and Representatives of Congress, many of whom were present; commissioners of various States and Territories, 33 of whom were present; diplomatic corps, foreign consuls and specially invited guests of the commission. The head of the procession, lead by a cordon of mounted police reached Broad and Market streets at 11.40. The crowd was so immense at this point that the police had great difficulty in driving them back. The street however, was cleared in time to prevent a stoppage of the moving pageant which proceeded around the west side of City Hall and on past the grand reviewing stand to Walnut street. The Patriotic Order of the Sons of America having on one of their floats "Education is the Basis of Freedom" attracted great attention as did also the Continental Club of Wilmington, Del., with their ancient costumes. The street being clear, the line marched widely abreast and was displayed to the best advantage. Everybody seemed imbued with the idea that the success of the day rested upon their individual shoulders and acted accordingly.

All of the floats were tastefully decorated and all of the agricultural and other machinery was in full motion. Notable among the floats were those representing the advancement in civilization of the red man. There were exhibited Indians in their paint and feathers; children from various training and educational institutions, all employed at the various arts and industries and showing a remarkable degree of skill. Behind them came an Indian band of fourteen pieces and nine platoons of Indian cadets who marched with unerring steps amid the cheers of the thousands. As they passed the reviewing stand they fairly captured its occupants, who cheered themselves hoarse. It was, indeed, the feature of the pageant, as contrasted with the tepees and other illustrations of Indian life in the "far West."

To give an idea of the enormous proportions of the industrial pageant it may be stated that at ten minutes past 2 o'clock only seven out of twenty-three divisions had passed by the reviewing stand, and by the time the seventh division had passed the southward head of the column had arrived on their counter march, having traveled twenty-three squares south of Market street. Several observations stands settled considerably on account of their heavy loads, but none of them collapsed and the march was made without casualties.

In the lower sections of the city, in the vicinity of South and Lombard streets, the police were obliged to make a pretty free use of their clubs in keeping the crowd back of the line, but beyond a broken nose or so, nothing of consequence occurred. The police arrangements, as well as the ambulance service of the Red Cross Society, worked admirably and prevented any serious accident.

There were in line 300 floats, each bearing a representation of some particular branch of industry, twelve thousand men, three thousand horses and 150 bands of music. At the head of the column rode Col. A. London Swoden, chief marshal, and fifty aids, standard bearers and two trumpeters. Directly behind them and the leading column itself was the U. S. Marine band, followed by a grand banner representing Columbia pointing to the past with one hand and with the other to the present; the former being represented by old implements and conditions, the latter by those of to-day, indicating progress. The banner typified the demonstration and was drawn by six horses. The display from this point was divided into twenty-three divisions, each being under the charge and supervision of an assistant marshal and several aids.

Germany's Military Service.

It is the habit, both in this country and in England, to consider the compulsory military service that prevails in Germany as a necessary but unmitigated evil. Such an opinion seems to me to show a very inadequate appreciation of what military service does for the men who undergo it. I have little hesitation in saying that universal military training is one of the most desirable regulations that can be imagined. A very slight acquaintance with the German peasant before his three years with the colors and afterwards, will prove to an unprejudicial mind that the man has improved wonderfully. From the dull, clumsy clodhopper has been brought forth an active, skillful and alert man, with the knowledge how best to use his physical powers, with habits of punctuality and order which he formerly had not the smallest inkling, and with a sense of responsibility and self respect far beyond the range of vision of the country bumpkin. He is a better man physically, mentally and morally than he ever was before, and the time spent in the army, instead of being wasted, did more for his character than any other part of his education. Germany pays a heavy price for her army, but even should a war never again break out, it would be a sad day for that land when military service should be abandoned.

Artificial Beans for Boston to Bake.

[Jamestown (Pa.) Tribune.]

Mr. Charles B. Fink, senior editor of the Latrope *Advance*, who is visiting in the East, recently went through a factory in New Jersey, where the celebrated "Boston baked bean" is made. He had always believed that beans grew on a vine, but was disabused of that idea. The beans were made of an edible mixture, which was shoveled into machines, worked by girls and came out in bean like pellets. The proprietor stated that he had been engaged in the manufacture of baked beans over three years and has a standing reward of $1,000 to any one detecting it from the regular article, and a thorough bean-eater cannot tell the difference. The factory turns out 24,000 quart cans a day in the busy season, and the greater part of the product is shipped to Boston, whence it is distributed over the country.

Railroad Revival.

[Raleigh Correspondence Richmond Dispatch.]

It is now claimed that the plan of building the railway from Southport (formerly Smithville) to Bristol, Tenn., is not a failure, as it certainly appeared to be some months ago. The rumor has gained currency in the Southport section that capitalists connected with the project will soon be there to put things in motion. How much truth there is in these statements cannot now be said. Last winter when the corps of surveyors began to run the line from Southport through Brunswick county great things were expected of South Atlantic and Northwestern, as the road was known. These great expectations fell dismally flat when in a few weeks the surveyors returned minus pay or food, Their camp aquipage, &c., had been seized by the sheriff for debts. For months not a word was heard of the road.

Wilmington *Messenger:* The county commissioners of Pender have contracted for the erection of a jail at Burgaw, to cost $2,860.

THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME.

The Sad Closing Scene in an Old Minstrel's Life.

[Wilson Mirror.]

The opera house was crowded, for the famous minstrels were giving a benefit performance. They had concluded the sweet refrain of the "Swanee River." The tumult of applause was hushed by the appearance of a ragged old wreck crowding to the front. Lifting his banjo as a sign of brotherhood, he cried with a choking voice:

"Boys, sing that song once more, once more for a poor old minstrel's sake. It brings back the lost and dead, my old home rises before me, where I was once good and happy all the day. I learned the song there of my mother. The vision of her smiling face, praising her boy, comes back with the ringing notes of the banjo, and the memories of long ago. I wandered away to play and sing for the world. It listened, and applauded. I was flattered, feasted, intoxicated with fame and the whirl of pleasures. But I wrecked it all. Now, old and broken in heart and strength, I am left with but one friend—my banjo. No one listens to it, for the world has found new favorites, and the old minstrel is turned away. She who first praised me died while I was playing for the world. Died without seeing me for years. The song she taught her boy led him from her side. He left her for the world. The world has forsaken him as he did her. Boys, sing my mother's song again, and let my old heart thrill with a better life once more."

The house signaled its assent. The old minstrel sat down in the front row. When the solo reached the concluding lines of the second stanza, the singers eyes turned pityingly upon the wanderer, and with voice trembling with emotion came the words:

"All up and down this world I wandered,
When I was young;
Oh, many were the days I squandered,
Many were the songs I sung."

The stranger sat bending forward, the tears coursing down the furrows of care, his fingers unconsciously caressing the strings of his battered banjo. All the summer of his life came back to his heart again. Mother, home, love, and all his boyhood dreams. The chorus began, and the shriveled fingers sought the chords with a strange, weird harmony unheard before, the strains floated along the tide of song. The time worn instrument seemed to catch its master's spirit, and high above the orchestra accompaniment rang the soul like cords from its quivering strings.

When the interlude came the minstrel leaned over his banjo with all the fondness of a mother over her babe. Not a sound from either was heard. The solo rose again, and the almost supernatural harmonies drifted with it. But he bowed like a mourner over the dead. Every heart in the audience was touched, and tears of sympathy were brushed away by many a jeweled hand. The singers' eyes were moist, and with plaintive sadness the last lines were sung:

"When shall I hear the bees a humming
All 'round the comb?
When shall I hear the banjo trumming
Down in my good old home?"

The last chorus followed. The hoary head of the minstrel was lifted, and his face shone with the light of a new dawning. His voice joined with a peculiar blending, perfect in harmony, yet keeping with his banjo high above the singers, ringing, like a rich harp-string long over strained. The memory of better days, the waywardness, sorrow, remorse, hope and despair of all his wasted life seemed pent up in those marvelous tones. The chorus closed, and his head sank down, the long white locks shrouding the banjo.

The manager came before the curtain, and said:

"The minstrels give one half the benefit proceeds to the wandering brother."

The house approved with loud demonstrations. A collection started in the galleries, and swept over the hall like a golden shower. The two sums were heaped together on the stage. Such a contribution never graced the footlights before. Again the audience broke forth in round after round of hearty good cheer.

But the banjo was still hushed under the shroud of snow white hair, and no words of thanks or token of gratitude came from the silent figure toward which all eyes were turned. They called him to the stage, and the manager went to escort him there. He laid his hand on the bowed head; the soul of the old minstrel had wandered away once more. He was dead. His heart had sung that last song on the borders of the spirit land. Sung it as the bird sings when it escapes the prison bars which makes life "sad and dreary," and flies far away from the scenes where "the heart never grows weary with longing."

Yes, on the precious tides of that tenderest and sweetest of all heart songs, and whose notes of endearment awoke responsive chords in every human bosom, the spirit of the old minstrel revisited the hallowed scenes of happy childhood, heard again the voices that once made music for him, and then his soul went forth to meet the old folks who had long been gone from the old home on the Swanee River. Yes, the old minstrel, so long weary with wandering, and so long thirsty with longings, had met in everlasting reunion, and was then a child with the old folks at home.

A Cure for Rheumatism.

A correspondent of the English Mechanic says: Let all of "ours" know the following remedy: My wife has suffered occasionally with acute rheumatism in her feet, with painful swelling, completely taking her off her feet for many days at a time. The following remedy was recently recommended and tried, and took away the agonizing pain in less than fifteen minutes, and she can now walk firmly, and in a couple of days she will be able to button her boots, and walk without a stick or crutch. One quart of milk, quite hot, into which stir one ounce of alum; this makes curds and whey. Bathe the part affected until too cold. In the mean time keep the curds hot, and after bathing, put them on as a poultice, wrap in flannel, and—go to sleep (you can.) Three applications should be a perfect cure even in aggravated cases.

Gov. Lee, of Virginia, has extended an invitation to the North Carolina military to visit Richmond next month, on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the Lee Monument.

Plain Tariff Talk.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

Senator Colquitt, in an address delivered before a Farmers' Association a short time since, made an earnest protest in behalf of the great agricultural community against the injury done to the masses by class legislation, and he was particular to point out the effect of the tariff in the prosperity of the farmer. "I do not understand," he said, "why the Government should treat the cotton-spinner as a favored child of fortune and the cotton-planter as an abandoned orphan." He further told his hearers that if they were permitted to sell in the dearest market and to buy in the cheapest, the value of their crops would be enhanced 33 per cent.

It is encouraging to hear such words as these from a Senator of Georgia to the farmers of the South. There has been a systematic attempt to commit the people of the South to the continuation of the wicked and abominable system of tariff taxation. Managers of great corporations, speculators in mineral lands, organizers of improvement companies, whose stock is paid for at ten cents on the dollar, to be sold at a premium to gullible fortune-hunters, have established their presses in many localities of the South; they have built paper cities and declared large dividends, and now they ask the farmers to fall down and worship them, under the false pretense that they were providing a home market.

The farmer is interested in seeing cities grow and manufacturing interests flourish only when these cities pay him what he can get elsewhere for his products, and when these mills and factories will sell him supplies at rates as low as they can be bought elsewhere.

But when these furnaces, these mills, these factories and mines need protection; that is, when they need a law which compels the farmer to buy of them at their own prices, these institutions are not a blessing; they are a curse.

The farmer, with every other citizen, is concerned about cheap iron. He buys it in one shape and another in large quantities. He uses it about the house, the barn, the field. It is in his plow, in his wagon, in his gin. It is used when he plants, when he cultivates, when he picks and gins and bales his cotton. Iron is at the very base of his prosperity. Cheap iron is a boon inestimable. The first form of all his farming implements and most of his household utensils is "pig-iron."

It costs $7.50 or $8 a ton to make pig-iron in England. It costs $9 to make it in the South; it costs from $16 to $20 to make it in Pennsylvania. The makers of iron are protected by a duty on pig-iron of $7.72 per ton. In other words, the tariff forbids the farmer to buy iron in England at $8; it fines him $7.72 for every ton purchased abroad. This "fine" the domestic producers add to their home price, and so either way it is a tax on the farmer.

When the farmer buys iron in any shape he pays this tax to the iron-maker. About 6,500,000 tons will be made in America this year, and the aggregate tax payed by consumers of this article amounts to $43,680,000.

Here is a bonus paid by the people to the makers of iron. It is as much a gift to a class and a tax on the masses as if Congress should next winter provide for the payment to the cotton-planter of $672 a bale for every bale of cotton raised. The farmer has no such bonus, and he gets no such compensation. His cotton does not bring him any more because of the tax. The price of cotton is fixed in Liverpool, and there the tariff does not protect him. It does not give him the home market, for the American spinner gives the planter the Liverpool price less the cost of transportation.

When newspapers and politicians talk to farmers about the home market, they are trying to get their votes under false pretenses. To test the sincerity of these men, ask them if they would favor a bonus from the Government of $6.72 a bale for every bale of cotton raised.

The farmers have just as much right to this as the furnace owners have to a tax of $6.72 on pig-iron. Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, is preaching protection to the South. Is it possible to get him to introduce in the House next winter a bill providing an export bounty of $6.72 a bale on cotton, and a similar bounty on wheat? We think not.

Chinese Wall a Myth.

Abbe Larrieu, formerly a missionary in China, has published a pamphlet (Paris, Leroux) on the great wall of China, to demonstrate that this structure does not exist and has never existed. The popular belief is that this wall stretches for about 800 leagues across China, from the sea to the province of Kan-Su; that it is wholly constructed of cut stone, and 30 cubits high by 12 broad. It is believed to run straight on regardless of obstacles, going down valleys and up mountains, without a break, except such as time has made, along its whole course. This notion originated with a Jesuit named Martini, who visited China about 1650, and his description was followed by subsequent writers. M. Larrieu has lived for several years under what would have been the shadow of the great wall had there been one; he has studied the writings of recent writers—especially Abbe Huc—who have crossed the line of the alleged wall in various places; he has likewise studied the Chinese history of the subject, and his conclusions are as follows: (1) The term "Great Wall" is at the bottom of all the misunderstanding, and it comes from the Chinese expression, "the wall of the ten thousand li;" (2) as described by Martini and other writers who have copied him, this wall does not and never did exist; (3) a Chinese emperor undoubtedly did conceive the idea of a great wall from the Gulf of Liao-Long on the east to Kan-Su on the west, and this, though never realized, had a beginning; (4) all along the proposed line of the wall square towers of earth, or of earth faced with brick, were constructed at considerable distances from each other, but these were never joined together by any wall as was originally intended. In some of the defiles along the route there are walls, but these were intended to close these particular passages, or they are merely the walls of villages, and are not parts of a larger scheme. Hence the only part of scheme of the Great Wall carried out was the construction of these scattered towers; the rest never went beyond the brain that conceived it; it was never more than a fancy, and it is now a myth. This huge Chinese wall, says Abbe Larrieu, is a huge Chinese lie, and as for the million soldiers which were said to guard it night and day, they are myths likewise. The alleged Great Wall is a favorite excursion for Europeans visiting Pekin, and such a question as whether it exists at all or not should be an easy one to settle definitely.

"The Old Oaken Bucket."

The popular song of "The Old Oaken Bucket" is said to have had its origin under the following circumstances, which gives it an additional interest: Some years ago, when Woolworth, the printer, and several others, "Old New Yorkers," were brother typos in a printing-office, which was situated at the corner of Chesnut and Chambers streets, there were few places in the city of New York where one could enjoy the luxury of a really "good drink." Among the few places most worthy of patronage was an establishment kept by Mallory, in Franklin street, or about the same spot where St. John's Hall recently stood. Woolworth, in company with several particular friends, had dropped in at this place one afternoon for the purpose of taking some "brandy and water," which Mallory was famous for keeping. The liquor was super-excellent, and Woodworth seemed inspirted by it, for, after taking a draught, he laid his glass upon the table and, smacking his lips, declared that Mallory's *eau de vie* was superior to any he had ever tasted. "No," said Mallory, "you are quite mistaken; there was one thing in both our estimations, far surpasses this in the way of drinking," — "What was that?" asked Woolworth dubiously. "The draught of pure, fresh, spring water we used to drink from the old oaken bucket that hung in the well after our return from the labors of the field on a sultry day in summer." The tear drops glistened for a moment in Woolworth's eyes. "True! true!" he replied, and soon quitted the place. He returned to the office, grasped the pen and in a half hour "The Old Oaken Bucket" one of the most delightful compositions in our language, was ready in manuscript to be embalmed in the memory of succeeding generations.

How He was Made Better Off.

A Scotch tradesman, who had amassed, as he believed, £4,000, was surprised by his old clerk with a balance sheet showing his fortune to be £6,000. „It cannot be," said the principal; "count again," and he again declared the balance to be £6,000. The master counted himself, and he also made the surplus £6,000. Time after time he cast up the columns—it was still a 6 and not a 4, that awarded his labors. So the old merchant, on the strength of his good fortune, modernized his house and put money in the hands of the carpenter, the painter and the upholsterer. Still however he had a lurking doubt of the existence of the extra £2,000, so one winter night he set down to give the columns one count more. At the close of the task he jumped as if he had been galvanized, and rushed through the streets in a shower of rain to the house of the clerk. The clerk's head, capped and drowsy emerged from an attic window at the sound of the knocker to enquire the errand of his midnigt visitor. "Whose there?" he mumbled, "and what do you want?" "It's me, ye scoundrel! exclaimed his employer; ye've added up the year of our Lord among the pounds.

In Jail for His Sham Devil.

Here is a nice mediæval story from Sicily. The priest of the village of Canicatti a Sunday or two ago preached a sermon upon the terrors of the Inferno, and in the middle of his discourse he suddenly stopped and exclaimed in tragical tones, "*ecco il Diavolo!*" And there sure enough, was seen standing near the pulpit a very fierce looking demon, all black, with two great horns on his head and a long tail trailing upon the floor. In an instant there was a panic among the superstitious congregation, and in the struggle to reach the doors many women were injured, while others became ill through sheer fright. The judicial inquiry which at once followed plucked the heart out of the mystery. The priest thinking to give actuality to the sermon, had got up one of his alcolytes in the semblance of the devil of tradition. The Father cannot be very well satisfied with the success of his experiment, one result of which he is likely to be sent to prison.

How a Judge is Regarded in Edenton.

[Elizabeth City Economist.]

The elder Judge Iredell of the Supreme Court of the United States, created a homage for the judicial bench in Edenton which yet lingers in that historic town. A bona fide Judge is a bigger man there than in any other part of North Carolina. And that feeling of respect pervades all classes of the community. We remember an illustration. Somewhere in the forties Judge Pearson rode the Edenton circuit and Gorham was landlord of Hornablew's tavern, where the Bayview now stands. Gorham had the phrenological organs of fussiness, approbativeness and self-esteem large. He had been expecting the Judge during the day on Saturday from Gates court and had prepared himself for his reception by putting on his best clothes and steadying his nerves with an extra touch of red eye. Toward evening, a stranger, with an easy, nonchalant air, poorly dressed, walked in, soon approached the bar, where Gorham was standing and called for a drink. Gorham enquired if he would have the best, to which the stranger nodded affirmatively. Having finished his drink' Gorham slapped him familiarly saying: 'Old fellow! that's good enough for the Judge ain't it?" Just then a lawyer came in and approaching him addressed Judge Pearson. If a chosen thunderbolt had struck Gorham, he could not have been more alarmed, dumbfounded, mortified, frightened. It was some minutes before he could speak, when he yelled for his servants —"Big Loot, Black Sam, Little Jack come come, run, the Judge is come!" Gorham could never recover his equalibrium. He retired early and next morning did not make his appearance. Gorham was dead.

Henderson gave a majority of 433 for the Durham & Northern Railroad.

President Cleveland writes to Gov. Scales that he will not be able to accept the invitation to be present at the State Fair.

—THE—

Racket Store,

Backed by the

LIVE CASH DOLLARS!

Is Growing in Popularity Every Day,

Having gained in a few months a patronage which others have struggled for years to obtain.

Below you will find a Price List which

A CASH SYSTEM

enables us to adopt. Read it carefully and note the advantages that are thereby offered:

Dress Goods, &c.

Figured Lawn 3½c. up, Victoria Lawn 5½c. up, Crinkled Seersucker 6c. up, Piqué 7c., Cross barred Muslin, Apron and Dress Ginghams, Prints, Shirting, Sheetings, Ticking, Curtain Net 10c. a yard up, Mosquito Net, Jeans 10c. up, Towels 4c. up, Handkerchiefs 1c. up, Laces, Edging and Insertings 1c. a yard up, Table Linens, &c.

Notions.

Pins 2c., Best Brass Pin 3c., Thread 2c. (200 yards), Silk Thread 4c., Dressing Combs 2c. up, Tucking Combs 4c. up, Hairpins 2c. per bunch (48), Toilet Soap 2c. up, Garters 3c. up, Garter Elastic 3c. y'd up, Purses 4c. up, Hand Bags, Baskets, Perfumery 5c. up, Face Powder 4c. up, Dress Shields 10c., Ladies Ganze Vests 28c. up, Bass Balls 4c. up, Whalebone 4c. per pc., Featherbone 14c. y'd, Pant Buttons 8c. per gross, Dress Buttons—white and smoked pearl, pearl, agate, &c., 1c. doz. up, Fine Silk Jersey Gloves 38c., others from 6c. up.

Hoisery.

Ladies', Misses' and Gents, 5c. up.

Umbrellas, Fans, Parasols, Whips, Corsets 25c. up. The Racket Corset 47c.

Fishing Tackle.

Hooks 5c. doz., Hooks and Lines 4c. up.

Ladies' Jerseys

47c. up; a Fast Black, Cont Back, Elastic Seams, 61c.; an all wool 91c.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

3 and 4 ply Linen Collars 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12c., 3 and 4 ply Linen Cuffs 14c. up, 100 dozen Ties and Scarfs, beautiful styles, 25c. up, colored Shirts 39c. up, white unlaundried Shirts 33c. up, the N. Y. Mills celebrated Shirts 65c., laundried Shirts 53c. up, Jeans Drawers 23c. up, Balbriggan Suits, Suspenders, work Shirts, Overalls, Seersucker Coats and Vests $1.31.

Stationery.

Note Paper, 3, 4, 5 and 7c. quire.
Envelopes 3 and 4c. pack, 25 in pack.
Legal and Fools Cap 8, 9, 10c. quire.
Memorandum Books 3c. up
Order Books 5 and 7c.
Writing Tablets 3c. up.
Copy Books 2c. up.
Lead Pencils 10, 20 and 25c. dozen.
Slate Pencils 2½c. dozen.
Slates 2 cents each. Ink 3c.
Falcon and Stub Pens 5c. dozen.
Penholders 1c. dozen up.
Beautiful Scrap Books 17 cents up.
Scrap Pictures 1c. dozen up.
Autograph and Photo Albums.
Playing Cards 5c. pack.
Photo Frames, Easels, Plaques, &c.
Leads for Automatic Pencils.
School Satchels.

Shoes.

Examine our new lot of Shoes, which we bought at the late failure of Clutman & Bingham, Manufacturers of fine Shoes.

Men's Buttons, Congress and English Balmorals and Brogans. Boys' fine Balmorals and Brogans. Ladies' and Misses' fine Kid and Goat Button and Lace Shoes and Slippers. Gents' Patent Leather hand sewed Pumps. Infant Shoes, &c. All at 25 per cent. below current prices.

Hardware.

Handsaws 29 to 38c. Hammers 11c up. Hatchets 38c. up. Wrenches 10c. up. Braces 35c. Chisels 17c. up. Drawing Knives 33c. Spirit Levels 8 cents. Curry Combs 4c. up. Pocket Cutlery 4c. up. Padlocks 7c. up. Closet and Door Locks 14c. up. Scissors and Shears 4c. up. Razors 23c. up. Wade & Butcher's fine Razors 51c. Carpet Tacks 2c. Tack Claws, Screws 1c. dozen up. Pliers, Can Openers, Garden Tools, Hoe, Rake and Spade 23c., Lemon Squeezers 23c., Paint Brushes, Razor Strops 14c. up, Pipes, Gun Caps, Mucilage 4c., French Shoe Dressing 5c. bottle, Rules 5c. up, Shaving Brushes 4c. up, Table Spoons 17c. set up, Toothpicks, Coffee Mills, Blacking 1c. and 2c. box, Brushes, &c.

Tinware.

Always on hand a large assortment at Racket prices; besides many other lines too numerous to mention. Call and see us and secure your bargains while they are here.

Our stock has been largely increased within the last few days, and you will find it to your best interst to examine it before purchasing elsewhere. You will find many lines which space will not permit us to mention. Call early and avail yourself of an excellent opportunity to secure

Bargains.

Respectfully,

MORRIS, CARNEY & CO.,

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

New York office, 466 Broadway.

June 2 tf

OBSERVER.

G. H. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 22, 1887.

The Charlotte *Chronicle* says that the railroad companies have adopted a new plan, and that in three suits that were brought against the railroads at Mecklenburg court, all were removed to the Federal Court, the companies in each instance making affidavit that they could not get justice in the State court.

We notice that the docket of the Supreme Court already heavy, is growing larger daily. The work is now too much for three judges. Appeals are taken in almost every case of importance, giving additional work to the judges. It will be a good thing for the people to vote next fall for the amendment increasing the number of Supreme Court Judges to five.

The Hillsboro *Recorder* suggests that Col. Wm. L. Saunders, the present Secretary of State would make a good Senator. And so lots of people think, for he is doubtless one of the clearest headed and largest brained men of our State. But he occupies a place now that suits him, and his wise counsel and advice in the management of North Carolina affairs has been for many years of great benefit, and although he would fill with ability any place in the gift of the people, we believe where he is, suits him and the people. He is one of North Carolina's best men, and his advice in the management of her affairs cannot be dispensed with. Let him be Secretary of State.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Second and Third Days of the Ceremonies at Philadelphia.

[For first day's ceremonies, see 1st page.]

Philadelphia, Sept. 16.—The day opened bright and clear. A better one could not be asked. Since daybreak the people have been astir and, clothed in holiday garments, they were one and all starting in with a will to make the second day of the grand occasion even more of a success, if such a thing be possible, than yesterday. The sounds of fife and drum early told that preparations were being made for a grand street demonstration of the nation's protectors. Even during the time of the war there were not so many soldiers in Philadelphia as there were today and even when that bitter strife ended and those who remained to tell the tale of countless bloody battles marched back to their beautiful homes, their numbers did not even reach the shadow of what it is here today. Nearly thirty thousand uniformed soldiers passed in review before the Chief Magistrate and high officers of this and other governments under the noonday sun and at their head rode Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan.

There are at least 500,000 strangers within the city's gates today, and even with this vast throng, in addition to the million inhabitants, the page of history made yestereay passed without a blot. Not a single accident of a serious nature marred the occasion. Everybody was good-natured and forbearing and had but one object in their mind's-eye—a peaceful and happy celebration of the greatest event of civilized times.

The decorations on the streets, buildings and residences were practically the same as those of yesterday, and every street through which the column passed, was almost a solid mass of tri-colored bunting and flags of all nations.

In addition to those on Broad street, stands had been erected on Chestnut, Market and Arch streets, and the streets themselves were covered by a solid mass of humanity. Twelve hundred and fifty of the city's police force were on duty shortly after daybreak and were shortly afterwards re-inforced by eighty of the Fairmount Park Guards and a large number of special officers in citzens' dress.

At the head of the military parade rode General Sheridan followed by troops of the regular army. In the column with the Governors of the States and their escorts was Governor Scales of North Carolina, escorted by a splendid staff and the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry.

The President arrived at the reviewing stand at 11 o'clock escorted by the First City Troop of Cavalry and a throng of distinguished guests. Shortly after 11 Mrs. Cleveland appeared on the balcony of LaFayette hotel, followed by Private Secretary Lamont and wife and two or three guests. Mrs. Cleveland received an enthusiastic round of applause as she appeared in front of the balcony, dressed in a handsome black silk dress with white insertions and a beautiful white feather adorning her hat.

At just 11:20 Gen. Phil. Sheridan, mounted on a handsome sorrel horse, came up the street at the head of a vast cavalcade of military, preceded by a squad of mounted reserves. As he passed the reviewing stand the President arose and tipped his silk hat. It was then one continuous round of huzzas. The troops, one and all, marched with heads erect and eyes looking straight forward, more like graven figures than moving humanity. Gen. Sheridan, notwithstanding the plaudits of the multitude, rode erect, looking neither to the right nor the left. As each platoon passed the President, its commander gracefully raised his hand and saluted, receiving in return a bow of recognition from the Commander in Chief of all the troops.

The entire parade was the most successful ever seen in modern times, and it would seem the height of military perfection had been reached by the troops of the various States. It would indeed be hard to imagine anything more inspiring than 30,000 militiamen, all of whom were headed by regimental bands. The commanders of each turned "face about" as they reached the President's stand, and with the cheers of countless thousands and sweet strains of music, the throng of people was completely enraptured. The end of the parade was occupied by the Grand Army of the Republic, and as each post passed in front of the stand its commander gave a salute to the President, and was recognized. The President remained standing with his head uncovered, and answered each salute as it was given. Orders had previously been issued by the department commander of the G. A. R. that only the post commanders should salute; men in line to wait facing ahead. This was was not strictly adhered to, however, and many of those of rank and file passed by the stand with uncovered heads, and when Garfield Post No. 4, of New York, came up, the front ranks turned "face about" and sent up a rousing cheer for the Chief Magistrate, which he gracefully acknowledged. This cheer was taken up by the crowd and carried to the echo. About six hundred Grand Army men were in line. It was just a quarter to three o'clock when the last of the Grand Army passed by.

THIRD AND LAST DAY.

PHILADEMPHIA, Sept. 17.—This was the third and last day of the third centennial celebration of the "Cradle of Liberty" within the last eleven years. It was "Memorial Day. Over one of the triumphal arches which span Chestnut street were displayed in bold letters the famous words of John Bright: "All the civilized world, all who love freedom in it, must regard the event as one of the most important in the annals of men," and this seemed to be the popular sentiment. The monster panoramas of past days had not in any way detracted from the interesting exercises of to-day, which were held on such an appropriate spot—Independence Square—under the shadow of the honored "Liberty bell" which proclaimed "liberty throughout all the land" 100 years ago. A prettier or more charming day would be hard to imagine.

Not a single blur has marred the pages of history made yesterday and the day before. Everything has moved happily along, and it was the prayer of everybody that to-day should be made as eventful as the others. The streets this morning were thronged with people of all conditions of color, sex and occupation, all bent upon the one idea of celebrating with all the patriotism that could be inspired only by such gorgeous events as those of the past few days. All of the observation stands were last night ordered to be removed before midnight to-night, and many of them were cleared away as fast as they were emptied yesterday, but the decorations still remained and were added to, where such a thing was possible. These, with the moving throng in holiday attire presented a picture on the principal thoroughfares this morning that will not soon be forgotten, although quite a number of the 520,000 people who have entered the city's gates by the various means of travel during the last five days have returned to their homes. Their number was so small, comparatively speaking, that their absence was not even noticeable from the vast multitude which thronged the streets to-day.

AT INDEPENDENCE HALL.

On the stand in Independence Square to-day there was represented every branch and condition of life which goes to make up the nation. Side by side were chief magistrates, the highest ecclesiastical representatives, justices of the highest law tribunal, ministers extraordinary of foreign powers, the nation's law-makers and representatives of the army and navy and all other departments of civil, military and religious life.

The stand in Independence Square, in the rear of the old historical hall, had a seating capacity of about 10,000, and was filled early by holders of tickets, which were necessary to gain admission. At the front of the stand, facing the south, an enclosure was railed off for the President, his party, the speakers and others.

At the front, and suspended so as to be in full view of the surging mass of humanity which thronged the square, hung a photographic copy of the original Constitution, produced, by means of the heaven's rays, in its entirety. At the east of the stand stood the quaint old high-backed chair occupied by George Washington as presiding officer of the Congress which adopted that honored and venerated document. Suspended from the back of the chair was another copy of the nation's charter. At each side of the centre of the stand stood two neat but not large flagstaffs, the colors on each being in honor of the army respectively, as they came up the stand amid a fire of cheers from 50,000 throats. At the eastern side of the structure sat the Marine band, which for half an hour before the exercises commenced discoursed such music as only that famous organization can render.

At 10:30 a gigantic chorus of 2,000 children, with 200 men leading the voices, sang a patriotic air which brought forth rounds of applause for their perfect drilling.

Just as the bell on top of Independence Hall marked the hour of 11 the children's chorus sent up three rousing cheers as their tribute of love and veneration for the historic building wherein their franchise of liberty had been proclaimed and under the shadow of whose portals they were seated. At just fourteen minutes past 11 the appearance of the President and his wife at the head of a double column of distinguished visitors created a perfect uproar of applause. As they came down the centre aisle towards their places in front the President leaning on the arm of ex-Minister Kasson and directly behind them came Mrs. Cleveland leaning on the arm of Thos. M. Thompson, chairman of the committee on reception of distinguished guests. Next came Secretary Bayard, Daniel Lamont and Secretary Fairchild. After the president and Mrs. Cleveland had reached the stand a general hand-shaking with those whom they recognized or were recognized by took place, after which, in response to the tumultuous applause of the multitude they walked side by side to the front railing of the structure and bowed their acknowledgemont of the compliments paid them. It seemed as though the cheering would never die out.

The earth almost trembled as the thousands of throats were yelled hoarse. At 11:25, after all had reached the stand, Bishop Potter arose, and, being followed by all of those who occupied the reserve space with uncovered heads, made the opening prayer, reading from manuscript. In the great noise and din it was simply an impossibility for even those near him to distinguish even a word, and while he was in the middle of his divine invocation a squad of police officers made a grand rush to drive back the crowding mass in front of the stand. This added to the confusing noise. Just after Bishop Potter had concluded his six minute prayer, Lieutenant General Philip Sheridan, with his aids, followed closely by Cardinal Gibbons, Arch-Bishop Ryan and a number of the Catholic clergy marched down the aisle cheered to the echo. When they had been seated, Hon. Jno. A. Kasson as President of the Centennial Commission, assumed his place and after a hymn had been rendered by the chorus, arose to make the introductory address of the day. After a hearty round of applause he began his remarks, which were punctuated with many demonstrations of appreciation. Mrs. Cleveland sat almost in front of the speaker's position and was the cynosure of all eyes. She was neatly and handsomely attired in a close-fitting dress of cream and brown colored plaid silk and wore a stylish bonnet of drab color with ribbon trimmings. Cardinal Gibbons wearing the cardinal colors of his exalted office, sat at the side of the speakers and was one of the most attentive listeners of the entire assemblage. At the conclusion of Mr. Kasson's address the chorus sang the "Appeal to Truth" (by Schiller-Mendelsohn) with beautiful effect. At the conclusion of the song ex-Minister Kasson escorted the President to the speaker's rostrum and at 11:55 he commenced a ten minutes' address which was received with thunderous applause. His enunciation was clear and perfect, and his voice rang out audibly to the thousands of ears.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

He said: "I deem it a very great honor and pleasure to participate in these impressive exercises. Every American citizen should on this centennial day rejoice in his citizenship. He will not find the cause of his rejoicing in the antiquity of his country, for among the nations of the earth his stands with the youngest. He will not find it in the glitter and pomp that bedeck the monarch and dazzle abject and servile subjects, for in this country the people themselves are the rulers. He will not find it in the story of bloody foreign conquests, for his government has been content to care for its own domain and people. He should rejoice because the work of framing our Constitution was completed one hundred years ago to-day, and also because when completed it established free government.

He should rejoice because this constitution and government have survived so long, and also because they have survived with so many blessings and have demonstrated so fully the strength and value of popular rule. He should rejoice in the wondrous growth and achievements of the past hundred years, and also in the glorious promise of the Constitution through centuries to come. We shall fail to be duly thankful for all that was done for us a hundred years ago, unless we realize the difficulties of the work then in hand and the dangers avoided in the task of forming a more perfect union between the disjointed and inharmonious States with interests and opinions radically diverse and stubbornly maintained. The perplexities of the Convention which undertook the labor of preparing our constitution are apparent in the earnest words of one of the most illustrious of its members. The small progress we have made after four of five weeks of close attendance and continued reasoning with each other, our different sentiments on almost every question, several of the last producing as many noes as yeas, is, methinks, a melancholy proof of the imperfection of human understanding. We, indeed, seem to feel our own want of political wisdom since we have been running about in search of it. We have gone back to ancient history for models of government and examined the different forms of those republics which, having been formed with the seeds of their own dissolution, now no longer exist. In this situation of this assembly, groping as it were in the dark to find political truth and scarce able to distinguish it when presented to us, how has it happened, sir, that we have not heretofore once thought of humbly applying to the Father of Light to illuminate our understandings? And this wise man, proposing to his fellows that the aid and blessing of God should be invoked in their extremity, declared—'I have lived, sir, a long time, and the longer I live the more convincing proofs I see of the truth that God governs in the affairs of men, and if the sparrow cannot fall to the ground without his notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without his aid? We have been assured, sir, in the sacred writings that except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it. I firmly believe this, and I also believe that without his concurring aid we shall succeed in this political building no better than the builders of Babel. We shall be divided by our little partial interests; our projects will be confounded and we ourselves shall become a reproach and a by-word down to future ages and, what is more, mankind may hereafter from this unfortunate instance despair of establishing governments by human wisdom and leave it to chance, war and conquost.'

In the face of all discouragements, the fathers of the republic labored on for four long, weary months, in alternate hope and fear, but always with rugged resolve, never faltering in sturdy endeavor sanctified by a prophetic sense of the value to prosterity of their success, and always with unflinching faith in the the principles which make the foundation of a government by the people. At last their task was done. It is related that upon the back of the chair occupied by Washington as president of the convention a sun was painted, and that as the delegates were signing the completed Constitution one of them said: 'I have often and often in the course of the session and in the solicitude of my hopes and fears as to its issue looked at that sun behind the president without being able to tell whether it was rising or setting, but now at length I know that it is the rising and not the setting sun.'

We stand to-day on the spot where this rising sun emerged from political night and darkness, and in its own bright meridian light we mark its glorious way. Clouds have sometimes obscured its rays and dreadful storms have made us fear, but God has held it in its course and through its life-giving warmth has performed his latest miracle in the creation of this wondrous land and people.

As we look down the past century to the origin of our Constitution, as we contemplate its trials and its triumphs, as we realize how completely the principles upon which it is based have met every national peril and every national need, how devoutly should we confess, with Franklin, 'God governs in the affairs of men;' and how solemn should be the reflection that to our hands is committed this ark of the people's covenant, and that our's is the duty to shield it from impious hands. We received it sealed with the tests of a century. It has been found sufficient in the past, and in all the future years it will be found sufficient, if the American people are true to their sacred trust. Another centennial day will come, and millions yet unborn will inquire concerning our stewardship and the safety of their Constitution.

God grant that they may find it unimpaired; and as we rejoice in the patriotism and devotion of those who lived a hundred years ago, so may others who follow us rejoice in our fidelity and in our jealous love for constitutional liberty."

When the President was in the middle of his remarks, the soft mellow sound of the bell in the cupola of the old State House rang the hour of twelve, and at each stroke a rousing cheer went up from the chorus. The President was obliged to stop talking for a few seconds, and surveyed the scene about him, which was indeed an impressive one, and that it might be presented in the lines of history, a large corps of photographers busied themselves in recording each incident as it occurred. It was just 12:05 when the President uttered his last word. Before the echo of his last words had died away there was a cheering which was deafening. While the applause was still going on, the cheers broke into a patriotic air and the din was terrific. As far as the eye could reach there was one solid surging mass of humanity and when their throats opened in unison they filled the air and made an inspiring scene. When quiet once more reigned Justice Samuel F. Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, appeared and stepping quickly to the front of the stand and facing the assembled dignitaries began the delivery of his memorial oration. All of those in the circle around him were enabled to follow him and all paid close and interested attention to the oration. Justice Miller had not concluded his oration when the bell on the State House marked off another hour, which was greeted by the chorus with another cheer.

It was just twenty minutes past one o'clock when the memorial address was concluded, having occupied just one hour and ten minutes. Just as the speaker was seated the band struck up "Hail Columbia" as an accompaniment to the chorus, two thousand strong. The new national hymn contributed by F. Marion Crawford was then recited by Prof. Murdock, with a chorus of 200 men's voices. There was absolute quiet, as Prof. Murdock, in a clear, thrilling voice, read the six stanzas composing the hymn, and as he concluded each one of them the chorus and the Marine band started up with the chorus, producing a novel effect.

At forty minutes past one President Kasson, of the Commission, took the arm of Cardinal Gibbons, who looked his best and was the receipient of much admiration. After walking to the front of the stand and paying his respects, by a bow, to the thousands of people who surged in and around the square, he turned and, facing the President and within hearing of all who occupied seats around the circle, offered a prayer to the Almighty. He was listened to with the closest attention, and upon the conclusion of the prayer the sweet strains of the patriotic "Star Spangled Banner" broke upon the crowd in volumes from the voices of the grand chorus, accompanied by the Marine band. It was rendered with an inspiring effect.

An impressive benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. Jere Witherspoon, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Nashville, Tenn., this being the only alteration made in the programme as arranged some time ago. The benediction was to have been pronounced by Rev. DeScheweinitz, but the change was decided upon at the last moment, and the honor of closing the impressive and interesting ceremonies was given to Mr. Witherspoon, whose portion of the programme occupied but a moment or two.

Just as he concluded, Prof. Sousa, of the Marine band raised his shining baton as a signal for his musicians to end the event by rendering a march of their own composition. Just as the band struck up, the President and Mrs. Cleveland, arm in arm, walked to the front of the stand and bowed again and again in acknowledgment of thundering applause from those who had stood in the square for hours to get a glimpse and a nod of recognition from the Chief Magistrate.

When the occupants of the stand noticed the pair standing, a wild rush was made over chairs and railings to the place where they stood, and the President gave a short involuntary reception to those who succeeded in reaching him. The large police force soon cleared a passage-way for the distinguished party, and at five minutes before two they started for their carriages, which were awaiting them in front of the main entrance of Independence Hall. As they passed out they walked directly underneath the old Liberty bell, and a solid mass of people on either side of the footway cheered, waved their hats, handkerchiefs and umbrellas until they had passed our of sight. When they had reached the street another ovation awaited them, and as far as the eye could reach there was nothing but a fluttering mass of handkerchiefs, hats, &c., and the cheer was taken up along the line until it looked and seemed as though pandemonium reigned from one end of the street to the other.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland rode on the back seat of a barouch, he with uncovered head, and both smiling to the throng as they rode swiftly by. They were at once driven to their hotel, the President to prepare for the dinner given him by the Hibernian Society at 3 o'clock, and she to attend a fete given in her honor by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs at their country seat at Wooton. One of the many occupants of the speakers' stand who received great attention from spectators and who was pointed out by those who recognized him, was Gen. Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky.

Speech of President Cleveland before the Members of the Commercial Exchange at Philadelphia.

Chairman F. M. Brooke announced that as soon as the President had spoken a few words the members would be given a chance to meet him. President Comeley, of the Commercial Exchange, then said: "I have the high honor to present to my fellow-members and our guests His Excellency the President of the United States." Loud cheering broke out, and it was some time before Mr. Cleveland could be heard above the din. After quiet had been secured he spoke in a clear and firm voice. He said:

"I am glad I have the opportunity to meet so large a representation of the business men of Philadelphia. It is well that we should not forget in the midst of our centennial jubilee that the aim and purpose of good government tend after all to the advancement and material interests of the people and the increase of their trade and commerce. The thought has sometimes occurred to me that in the hurry and rush of business there might well be infused a little more patriotism than we are wont to see and a little more recognition of the fact that wholesome political sentiment is closely related not only to the general good, but to the general success of business. Of course our citizens engaged in business are quick to see the bearing of any policy which the government may adopt as it affects their personal success and their accumulation. But I would like to see that broad and patriotic sentiment among them which can see beyond their peculiar personal interests and which can recognize that the advancement of the entire country is the object for which they may well strive, even sometimes to the diminution of their constantly increasing profits. Must we always look for the political opinions of our business men precisely where they suppose their immediate pecuniary advantage is found? I know how vain it is to hope for the eradication of a selfish motive in all affairs of life; but I am reminded that we celebrate today the triumph of patriotism over selfishness. Will anyone say that the concessions of the Constitution are not well made, or that we are not to-day in the full enjoyment of blessings resulting from a due regard for the conflicting interests of the different States which were united 100 years ago? I believe the complete benefits promised to the people by our form of government can only be secured by the exercise of the same spirit of toleration for each other's rights and interests in which it had its birth. This spirit will prevail when the business men of the country cultivate political thought; when they cease to eschew participation in political action, and when such thought and action are guided by better motives than purely selfish and exclusive benefit. I am of the opinion that there is no place in the country where such a condition can be so successfully maintained as here among the enlightened and enterprising business men of Philadelphia."

After his speech Mr. Cleveland announced himself as being ready to meet the gentlemen present, and one by one they walked up the steps of the rostrum and grasped his hand, and then shook hands with Secretaries Bayard and Fairchild, ex-President Hayes, Governor Beaver, Mayor Fitler, A. J. Drexel and George W. Childs, who received with him. After the reception the Presidential party drove up to the reviewing stand at Broadway and Walnut streets to witness the military parade.

A Good Man.

[Wilson Mirror.]

Why would not Col. Wharton J. Green make an available candidate for Governor? He is a man of finest attainments, soundest sense, ripest wisdom and largest experience and plenty of means. He is a fine talker, has a rich fund of humor always on hand, and makes himself agreeable and pleasing, and popular with all with whom he comes in contact. His princely nature and big heartedness leave their golden imprint in ineffaceable lustre wherever he goes, and extracts a tribute from every soul that can appreciate a noble impulse, or feel the thrill of a generous heart throb.

DIED.

At the old Kirkpatrick homestead, on Rockfish, on the 16th Sept., after a long and painful sickness, which was borne with true Christian patience and fortitude, Amelia Kirkpatrick Whitfield, in the 65th year of her age, tenderly nursed and cared for by both relatives and friends, thus paying tribute for the many acts of kindness and love that she had shown in her Christian devotion to the poor and sick of her neighborhood. A good woman has gone to her rest. The funeral took place on Saturday, 17th, and her grave was bedewed with the tears of her friends. JAMES.

Presbyterian please copy.

Cotton Burned on the Cape Fear.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 19.—A flat-boat load of cotton, consisting of three hundred and ten bales, while being towed by the steamer *Cape Fear*, caught fire at Little Sugar Loaf on the Cape Fear river to-day. Neither the boat nor the flat was damaged, but one hundred bales of cotton were badly damaged. Fully insured.

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, Miss Kate Lelly to Mr. John Wemyss. Rev. F. W. Eason officiated.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store as the giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free. Large size $1. Every bottle warranted.

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are fidgetty, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to *brace* up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whiskey, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at B. E Sedberry's Drug Store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.

TOLTEC.

ANOTHER CASE OF

Toltec Cigars

JUST RECEIVED.

W. J. McDONALD, JR.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



Combined with Great Refracting Power

They are as Transparent and Colorless as Light Itself,

And for softness of endurance to the eye cannot be excelled, enabling the writer to read for hours without fatigue. In fact, they are

Perfect Sight Preservers

Testimonials from the leading physicians in the United States, governors, senators, legislators, Stockmen, men of note in all professions and in different branches of trade, bankers, mechanics, etc., can be given who have had their sight improved by their use.

ALL EYES FITTED

And the Fit Guaranteed by

B. E. SEDBERRY,

Fayetteville, N. C.,

These glasses are not supplied to peddlers at any price. A. K. HAWKES.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS { ATLANTA, GA., AUSTIN, TEXAS.

june 2

The Presbytery of Fayetteville

stands adjourned, to meet in the Presbyterian Church Lumberton, Robeson county, N. C., at 7:30 p. m. Saturday, September 28, 1887.

J. P. McPHERSON, S. C.

Jonesboro, N. C., Aug. 19, 1887. 3m

Tobacco.

A COMPLETE LINE OF

TOBACCO, all GRADES,

From 20 Cents to $1.50 per Pound,

Can be had of

W. J. McDONALD, Jr.

july 7 tf

GUINNESS'

Brown Stout.

Selected from Choicest Brewings.

Also, a Genuine article of

Milwaukee Beer.

For sale by

A. MOORE.

july 14 3m

E. A. POE,

Manufacturer of BRICK,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Remember, I make the best Brick made in the State. apl 21 tf

Cane Mills and Evaporators.



Twelve Patent Cane Mills, two and three rollers.

Patent Furnaces and Evaporators.

Sheet Copper and Galvanized Iron for Pans.

Fifty Setts

Tobacco Flues.

DRIVEN-WELL PUMPS.

Get our Prices on

Cooking Stoves.

McMILLAN BROS.

MRS. DYE

Left for New York on the 12th inst., to take a general survey of the

LATEST STYLES OF

French and American MILLINERY!

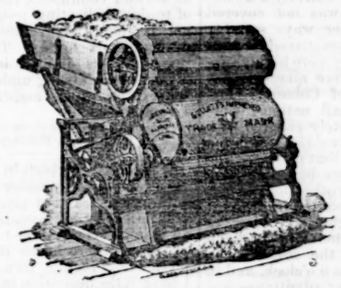
And when she is through with her investigation you may look for something

"FANCY"

In the Latest Styles, Combinations and Shades,

WHICH WILL ARRIVE SOON.

TO THE FRONT.



THE IMPROVED

GULLETT MAGNOLIA COTTON GIN

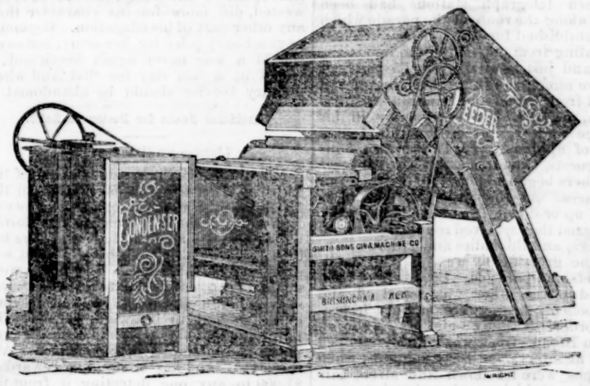
Awarded the First Degree of Merit over all other makes,

AT THE LATE WORLD'S EXPOSITION AT NEW ORLEANS.

☞ A sample 50-saw Gin, complete, on hand. Call and examine.

july 7 tf R. M. NIMOCKS.

THE SMITH IMPROVED GIN.



THIS IS THE

Latest Improved Cotton Gin now on the Market.

june 30 3m FOR SALE BY **J. B. STARR,** Fayetteville, N. C.

JAPANESE GOODS. | **CHINESE GOODS.**

IN ALL VARIETIES,

Beautiful, Ornamental and Useful.

CALL AT

THE BOOK AND MUSIC STORE

AND SEE THE

Japanese and Chinese Goods.

june 9 tf McNEILL & CO.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE

Aurora Watch

Is emphatically the best Watch made for the price.

—THE—

Aurora Watch

Is the most carefully and accurately made Watch, and is a first-class time keeper.

Warren Prior & Son

Are stockholders in the AURORA Watch Factory, and Selling agents for the AURORA Watch Co.

—SELECT YOUR—

WEDDING RING

—AND—

Bridal Presents

—OF—

PRIOR,

THE JEWELER.

feb 1 tf

For Sale or Rent.

For the purpose of changing residence, I will sell or rent the place on which I now reside, situated on the east side of Cape Fear River, three miles below the Clarendon Bridge. There are on this place about 300 acres, two-thirds of it under cultivation, which has been highly composted for the past three years. For further particulars address

W. C. FIELDS,
Idaho, N. C.

sep 1 2m

—TO—

Parents and Guardians.

We would respectfully call your attention to a splendid line of

Pants Goods

FOR BOYS' SCHOOL WEAR,

Just Received and at Prices to Suit All.

—Also,—

50,000 YDS.

HAMBURG AND OTHER EDGINGS.

FROM 5 CENTS UP.

No need to enquire for the so-called "Bargain Counter," as you will find

Genuine Bargains

ON EVERY COUNTER

At

BROWN & RODDICK'S,

27 Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

Branch of Wilmington House, No. 9 North Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

aug 23 tf

RECEIVING

FRESH and Seasonable Goods,

IT'S BUT THE THING TO DO

To say so in the advertising medium.

Look in and see our stock of Nice Goods and make your purchases; Cash no objection. Price will be as low as our competitors in the same brands of goods can offer. Send in your orders. We will commence on Thursday night (be delivered Friday morning for early breakfast) to receive FRESH FISH from Morehead on ice, and kept all night on ice. These Fish come assorted, and the price will vary as to variety of Fish and size of *bunch*.

Leave your orders for grapes clipped for shipping a little ahead.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Our occupation is merchandising, and our belief is that as the farmer can and does greatly assist the merchant, so the merchant can be of great use to the farmer. To this end we are working, being confident that our success can be attained with the assistance of the farmer; and knowing we cannot succeed without materially benefitting farmers and fruit growers of this section, we cordially invite them to join hands and put "shoulders to the wheel," and, "with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," we will move things forward.

☞ We will be glad to pay market price for N. C. Hams and Country Produce generally. Our stock of Groceries and Hardware is large and our prices are small.

We are agents for the famous

Clipper Plow and Wetmore's R. S. Collar.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

sep 8 tf

REMOVAL.

I have removed from my old stand to the store between Vann Brothers' and John Martin's, where I will line of Family Groceries can be had.

☞ Call and see me.

sep 8 3m J. SAM. MAULTSBY.

FOR SALE.

A STEAM PUMP AND BOILER,

all complete, at about one-third cost. Also, 2,000 feet second-hand iron pipe—2 inch. Also, a galvanized iron boiler, thirty gallons, adapted to cooking range or stove and suitable for both. Apply to

aug 25 tf McMILLAN BROS.

Feathers! Feathers!

I want SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS of NEW FEATHERS, for which the highest market price will be paid.

sep 8 3t MAX SCHLOSSBERG.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published Every Thursday at 19 Green Street (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 22, 1887.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months (in advance).....1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RACKET STORE—Bargains.
W. C. FIELDS—Lost Notes.
MRS. DYE—Announcement.
MRS. BRYAN—School Notice.
A. V. MAULTSBY—Groceries.
S. SHEETZ & SON—Furniture.
FRANK THORNTON—For Rent.
D. ROSE—Commissioner's Sale.
H. R. HORNE—Tested Kerosene Oil.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

☞ If you owe for your subscription to the OBSERVER, send the money for a receipt.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—We will furnish the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER and *North Carolina Farmer* from this date for two dollars and twenty-five cents a year.

Yesterday was Ember day.

The moon's first quarter on 24th.

The receipts of cotton in Fayetteville for the past week were 950 bales.

A train with 42 cars was dispatched to Bennettsville last week to bring up the cotton.

We learn that steps are being taken to build an Episcopal Church in 71st township near Mrs. Hybart's.

A. McBuie tells us that they are all busy gathering grapes for wine making. The crop is a very large one.

Farmers should now plant wheat. We hope to see a large acreage in it. The roller mill is here for your benefit, help it by helping yourselves.

Rev. J. T. Gibbs, pastor in charge of the Hay street Methodist church returned last week. Mr. Gibbs has been spending some time at his old home in Franklin while the church was undergoing repairs.

The meeting of the farmers which was held in the Town Hall on Saturday, was not as large as it should have been. All present however joined the Alliance. It was open only to farmers.

The citizens of Pilot Mountain have already commenced to make preparations for the celebration of the completion of the C. F. & Y. V. to that place. The road, it is expected, will be finished to that point this week.

Mrs. Banks and her son, Mr. George Banks, left last week for Greensboro, to take charge of the retail department of the Greensboro Candy Co. The store here will be continued under the supervision of Mrs. Evans.

We unintentionally last week omitted to state that we had been honored with a visit from our old comrade in arms Mr. Samuel Carmon, now conductor on the Atlantic Coast Line between Wilmington and Charleston. Sam was always clever, and we know he must make a capital conductor, if politeness and a desire to do a good deed for others is one of the requisites.

Judge Jas. C. MacRae paid a flying visit to his family last week. He had been holding a three weeks term in Mecklenburg county. The Charlotte *Chronicle* says:

It was a business term and over 50 cases were disposed of. Judge MacRae made a good impression on our people by his promptness in the business of the court and his impartiality and general good bearing upon the bench.

The Judge left Saturday to hold a two week's term at Monroe, Union county.

Mr. J. B. Barry has been very active the past week in forming Alliances throughout this county. He is meeting with great success. Farmers see that there is a necessity for unity of action, that their condition be may bettered; and we believe if the best farmers will take hold and give their advice and experience that many that now labor to no profit will find the Union a beneficial one.

Mr. Henry Campbell, a tinner in the employ of McMillan Bros., while at work on the roof of Mr. G. A. Thomson's (Hale house) house on Haymount, came near meeting with a serious accident. The scaffold was not secure and fell, precipitating him to the ground about twenty feet below. His fall was arrested by a fence, which broke the force of the fall, and although pretty severely stunned and bruised, he is out again.

The store of Mr. G. Rosenthal was discovered on fire about 6 o'clock last Thursday morning. The alarm was given none too soon, for the fire had begun to make considerable headway. Fortunately Mr. Tomlinson, who comes to market early, discovered it and gave the alarm, and soon Mr. Gorham and Capt J. D. McNeill were on the spot and arrested its progress. How it caught is unexplained. The damage by fire was not great, but the smoke injured a great many goods.

Messrs. W. S. Cook, representative of Cumberland Lodge No. 5, and R. T. Scanlin, G. M. Exr., were in attendance last week at the session of the Grand Lodge K. of P. at Goldsboro. It was a special session to select a committee to revise the constitution and by-laws of the State Grand Lodge and laws of subordinate lodges. They report a pleasant time; the attending of a banquet, &c.

Tomorrow the days and nights are equal. The sun rises at 6 and sets at 6.

The Jack O'Lantern is still bobbing around near the arsenal grounds—it has been seen by several lately.

One of the most ingenious advertising affairs we have seen lately is the "Fisherman" at the store of A. S. Huske & Co.

The progress on the LaFayette Hotel for the past month is wonderful, and we are now assured that it will be completed in time for the Fair.

The services of the Presbyterian Church are now held every Sunday in Williams Hall, and we suppose will continue to be held there until the church is repaired.

The large store of Mr. J. D. Williams is much improved by its new coat of paint, and the block composed of the hotel, Rose & Leak and Mr. Williams' store give a decided city-like appearance to the town.

Mr. W. R. Clark, deputy sheriff, returned from Wilmington on Monday, having in charge Wm. Young (col), who escaped from jail in this place on the 29th of June. Young was in jail charged with larceny.

The Graded School began its fall session on Monday, and from the number of boys and girls with books and satchels who pass us on the street, we should judge it had opened under very encouraging auspices.

Last Thursday was to us the hottest day of the summer, the themometer did not so record it, but it was not far from it, and the change to cooler weather on Friday night was refreshing. We hope the summer is over.

We hope that our farmers, who are now forming alliances in this county will pay some attention to the Cumberland Fair. It is to their interests to do so. Exhibition of of products is the best way to advertise their land.

A cargo of 1,500 tons of steel rails has arrived in Wilmington for the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad. The duty alone demanded of the Company its check for $25,000. The rails will be shipped at once to the western end to complete the road to Mount Airy.

We learn that Messrs. A. D. McGill and Thos. Ritter for themselves and their friends, purchased last week of Messrs. A. A. McKethan & Son, a handsome buggy and harness to be presented to the Rev. David Fairly, of the Presbyterian Church in 71st township, in token of their appreciation of his faithful and laborious work among them.

Died on Sunday morning at his residence on the east side of the Cape Fear, Mr. Lee Cade, son of Mr. Joseph Cade. Mr. Cade was a young man 22 years of age. Some days ago he cut his hand while pulling fodder with the dew on it, which poisoned it. Erysipelas followed, and he died from the effect of it. Mr. Cade leaves a wife and young child.

The cotton crop is this section is not equal to what was expected before the August rains, but still it is a great improvement over last year's crop. The Agricultural report for September makes a heavy reduction in corn, cotton and potatoes. The estimated crop of cotton last year was 6,513,623. For this year the the estimate is 7,500,000 balds; an increase of about 500,000.

Mr. W. D. Smith has a beautiful field of Rice at his farm over Haymount, it is evident that this might be made one of our most profitable crops—but there is no rice mill here. We have no doubt if some one would promise to establish a mill that a large acreage would be planted in Rice next year. Will our Farmers discuss the matter at their meetings and report.

Mr. T. B. Talbot has presented us with a sample of his Sorghum, to show us what our people can do. It is nearly equal to good New Orleans molasses, and of delightful flavor. He says that the people on the East side of the river have made any quantity of it, and that he made 48 gallons from one third of an acre. This at 30 cents per gallon would be better than planting cotton.

The Rockingham *Rocket* says:

Rev. Mr. Phillips, of Fayetteville, filled the pulpit of the Presbyterian church here on last Sabbath, morning and night. His sermon in the moning is spoken of as a fine effort, but it was our pleasure to hear him only at night. His reading of hymns and the 19th chapter of Revelations proved his excellent eloauntionary gifts. So many preachers fail to do this work with pleasing effect, and yet we regard it almost equal in importance with the sermon.

We spent a few moments last week in the officer of Mr. H. McD. Robinson, the Superintendent of Public Instruction for this county, and found him busy notifying committeemen of their appointment, and sending blanks for census returns oaths. We would be glad to hear that the committeemen have taken the census with care and accuracy; and would suggest that the entire census of Cross Creek township be taken by the same party who takes the census of the Children. It it very necessary that it be taken accurately, for the public money cannot be paid out without the law is complied with.

The County Commissioners at an adjourned meeting held at the Court House on Thursday last accepted the bond of Mr. W. A. McArthur as Tax Collector for 1887, and the tax books are now in his hands. The following act was passed by the last Legislature relative to the sale of real estate, which it is well for the people to understand:

Sec. 55. On the first Monday of February in each year between the hours of nine o'clock a. m., and four p. m., the sheriff or tax collector is directed to offer at public sale at the court house or place of holding court in his county all lands on which the taxes levied for State, County, township, village, city, school district or any other purpose for the previous year still remain unpaid, and he may adjourn the sale from day to day until the lands and lots, or blocks, have been offered, and the sheriff shall give notive of such sale of real property by publication thereof once a week for four consecutive weeks.

The colored excursion to Goldsboro, in the interest of the A. M. E. Church on yesterday morning, was the largest that has left here this season. It was expected to be the last, and all took advantage of it that were able.

We took a good look at Mr. A. Moore's cotton field last week. It is the best we have seen; most of it nearly, if not quite, six feet high, and well filled with bolls. It is yet green looking. We would not think a bale and a half per acre an over estimate.

The teachers of the Graded School all recived their certificates to teach from Mr. H. McD. Robinson, Superintendent of Common Schools, on Saturday last. Mr. Robinson tells us that without exception, after a most rigid examination, they all came off with flying colors.

A gentleman in town who has a fine cow noted for her milk giving qualities, has for some time been sorely perplexed because she had of late suddenly ceased to give her usual quantity. No reason could be assigned until the other morning in going into the lot, he beheld the pig with his fore legs resting on the hind legs of the cow, quietly taking the place of the milker. The mystery was solved.

A singular accident occurred on the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad near Egypt on Tuesday. The flat car just in front of the mail and baggage car, was loaded with iron, and one of the standards which kept the iron in place, gave way, allowing one end of the rail to slip to the ground. It came in contact with a stump, and as the train proceeded the upper end came in contact with the mail car, piercing it through from bottom to top. It frightened the mail agent considerably, but as the car was slowing up for Egypt it did no other harm.

The Wilson Short Cut, which has always been so prompt in arriving at 8 o'clock, has under its new freight arrangement for the past week failed to arrive before nine or sometimes eleven o'clock at night. The arrangement is rather disagreeable to passengers and business, men who have been accumstomed to get their letters at night and answer by the next morning train; it is particularly annoying. We hope that arrangements may be made to get back on the old schedule. Mr. Miller informs us that the old schedule will hereafter be in force, that the local freights have been taken off.

TESTING KEROSENE.—As this State has no law requiring the testing of kerosene, it is but natural to suppose that much of the inferior quality is sold in it. That parties may be sure that they have a good article, our enterprising druggist, Mr. H. R. Horne, has provided himself with a *tester*, and will tell you whether it is safe to use it or not.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL RAID.—Col. Pemberton and his assistant, Mr. Fuller, having heard of a still near Jessup's mill, in Bladen county, about twenty-five miles from town, left here on Wednesday night last and returned Thursday with a forty gallon still and a keg of whiskey, having also destroyed about 300 gallons of mash. The Colonel arrived at the still about sunrise, found the distiller hard at work; but as soon as he perceived the revenue officers he took to the swamps, being hurried up by several pistols shots. The Colonel never fails to secure his game.

A COMPRESS.—Fayetteville is sadly in need of a compress. If one had been built here this summer, the receipts of cotton would have been tripled. Wilmington has two, and they will be kept busy day and night from now until some time in February, and on this account she is now a rival of Norfolk and Charleston, and is still reaching out to increase her cotton trade. Her cotton men are buying all over the country. It is true that nearly all of the cotton received here goes to Wilmington for shipment direct to Europe, yet if a compress had been built here, a large amount of that now shipped to Raleigh and Charlotte would have been directed here and shipped to our own seaport town instead of Norfolk. We hope that ere another season comes round our merchants will see the necessity of erecting one, and thus triple, if not quadruple, her cotton trade.

RETURN OF THE F. I. L. I. CO. FROM PHILADELPHIA.—The Fayetteville Independent Company returned from Philadelphia on Monday afternoon. They all express themselves as delighted with the trip. The only trouble was that they could not see all they wanted to see on account of the multitude of people, who had come from everywhere to witness, and to do honor to the occasion. They had a good time, not being under military discipline but one day—Friday, the day of the grand military procession. No accident or anything unpleasant occurred; the entire time was spent in real enjoyment. We wish the appropriation had been larger, even sufficient to defray the expenses of the Company, but it was not sufficient to pay the entire traveling expenses; the hotel bills, &c., had to be paid out of their individual pockets. The Philadelphia *Times*, in speaking of the parade, says:

The North Carolinians formed on the east side of Catharine street, and the splendid scarlet uniforms and black bearskins of the Fayetteville Light Infantry was the admiration of the large crowds for a long time before they entered the line of march. Gov. Alfred M. Scales was at the head of his troops, and his staff was composed of Adjutant General Johnstone Jones, Paymaster General Benehan Cameron, Quartermaster General A. B. Andrews.

The *Times* wrote more what it thought might or ought to have been, than what was. Its description of the Company's uniform is far out of the way, and so it is when it says "Gov. A. M. Scales was at the head of the troops." Gov. Scales and staff did not appear in the procession. North Carolina was represented in line by the Independent Company *alone*.

A FAYETTEVILLIAN.—We copy from the Wilmington *Star* the following relative to one of Fayetteville's young men, who by perseverance and indomitable will, has made a considerable reputation in his chosen profession. It says:

"The *Star* is the true friend of young men and is always pleased to chronicle the success of promising or very highly gifted young Carolinians. Mr. DeLagnel Haigh, a son of Dr. T. D. Haigh, one of the leading physicians of Fayetteville, is a young man of real merit. He is 26 years of age, was a student at the University, attended the College of Pharmacy in New York and was with Prof. H. B. Parsons (in Schieffelin & Co's Laboratory) who referred to him in the public journals in high terms. He was afterwards with Prof. Charles Parsons in the College of Pharmacy as Analytical Chemist. He was graduated at the University of Michigan, and pursued a Post Graduate course. He is Chief of the Laboratory of Myers Bro. & Co., St. Louis. He was tendered a position in the University of Michigan but declined, as he did also a position as Professor in the College of Pharmacy, in Chicago, because he felt under obligations to remain with his St. Louis firm. He is a man of parts, and is mentioned in connection with the place made vacant by Dr. Dabney in the Agricultural Department of North Carolina."

Personals.

Mr. Warren J. Smith left Monday for Atlanta.

Mrs. W. H. Wetmore, (*nee* Hall) of Raleigh, is on a visit to Miss Mary Hall, on Haymount.

Mr. Clarence Sedberry will leave here to-morrow for Baltimore to take a course in Pharmacy.

Miss Alice Hawley, who has been spending some time with her friends in Pittsboro, returned home last week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Hinsdale, who have been visiting friends in the Northern cities for the past three weeks, returned home on Monday.

Mr. B. T. McBryde, son of the Rev. D. D. McBryde, of Little River, passed through here Monday on his way to Natchez, Miss., to commence the study of law.

Mr. Max Jackson, who has been attending the College of Medicine in New York for the past two years, is spending his vacation at home. He will complete his course and get his M. D. diploma in March next.

Mr. John T. Moore, who has been employed for some time in the Express office here, now takes the place of Mr. Bogart between Greensboro and Bennettsville. John will fill the place, we know, with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Daingerfield, of N. Y., who have been spending the summer in the mountains of N. C., arrived here last Friday. Mr. Daingerfield has enjoyed the trip by placing on canvass the beautiful mountain views and scenes. His reputation as an artist among the lovers of the fine arts is extremely flattering.

The F. I. L. I. and the Philadelphia Centennial of 1887.

[For the Observer.]

The F. I. L. I. means the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, which means an association of men into a military organization that is simply *immense;* and this immensity is visible in various and divers ways. They are an enterprising folk, clever in all the relations of life, and hardly ever get left. They did not "get left" in their Philadelphia trip to the late Centennial, and it is certain that they will be there at the next centennial, if nothing happens and the "creek don't rise."

On their arrival at the Hotel Hilton, in the City of Brotherly Love, the first daring act they accomplished was to run the Brooklyn firemen out of their quarters at three o'clock in the morning, and were supremely happy as they saw the last fireman leave them in undisturbed possession. They claimed everything, and left it to be proven that it was not theirs of right divine.

That they performed their part well in the great military parade of Friday, the 16th September, is evidenced by the compliment paid them by Sheridan, the illustrious "barn burner" of the Valley of Virginia, in supreme command of the military *millions* in Philadelphia, who said of this same F. I. L. I. that it was the finest drilled and made the best appearance of any in the line of march of the grand pageant. Gov. Scales said in the presence of the writer and others that he heard the great b. b. say those words.

Though small in numbers, compared with the vast throng of military that was there, on all occasions and under all circumstances they "got there just the same." In every emergency they were adequate to the occasion. To replenish their pockets they would brush a silk hat for "only a dime," or run off the prosperous proprietor of a boot-black stand, and ply his trade as well, if not better, than the "boss" himself could. If any of the boys became too fresh, the inimitable, the indomitable, the inevitable Mac. was on hand to salt him before he was *book*-ed. The newsboys' occupation was gone when the versatile Morris, with his "New York, Washington and Philadelphia papers—*Times, Record* and *Item*, novels for the ladies—'He,' 'She,' 'It,' 'Him' and 'Her,' and *cigarrs* for the gentlemen," took temporary but absolute charge of the train, which no one attempted to gainsay or dispute. The military parade and the mimic naval battle of the fleet would both have doubtless been flat failures but for the directing hand of the ubiquitous "big Isaac." You may know, Mr. Editor, that we had our share of the good things, and, therefore, it will not be considered as *Strange* to say that we had solid and numerous *Huskes*, as well as the full-grown ear—the best in the land, or none.

If you want to know what we saw in the Centennial city, you will have to ask someone else. The fact is, we saw so much that we could not comprehend or appreciate it, and I don't believe we saw anything. I retract; we did see Gloucester, that peerless "city by the" Delaware, where the wealth, wit and beauty of the land congregated every afternoon, and where the "boys in grey" were received with open arms of welcome. We shall never forget Gloucester, that centre of attraction, that beautiful land of love and flowers, with "hoky-poky ice cream *only five cents.*" This was the most immense of all the immense places. Mortal man cannot conceive of its beauteous attractions, nor can tongue describe its many and lovely sights of interest from the "merry-go-round" to the coaster on which we go five hundred miles or five hundred yards in fourteen seconds, I forgot which; I am inclined to think it was the former, at least, did think it was when I was on it.

Under all the shifting scenes of enchantment, and all the diversity of amusement that spread out before us in panoramic view, it was cheering to see with what heroic fortitude the boys of the F. I. L. I. would *beer up* under them all. Complimented by the men, flattered and petted, I might say, by the ladies, it is astonishing that not one "lost his head," though many doubtless lost their hearts, and very many, to my certain knowledge, left their money in the great Centennial city of Philadelphia or Gloucester.

The trip was a success in every way; everyone enjoyed themselves hugely. It was voted to be the *best trip* the company ever took. Not an accident happened; no one got sick; there were no jars or friction among the men; no cross words, jealousy or ill-will. Every one behaved himself, and showed that they were gentlemen in going, while there, and returned home as such.

The same crowd, like Barkis, are "willin" to go to Gloucester again. "*Let her go, Gallagher!*" W.



For Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation and Dyspepsia.

It *cools the Blood;* it gives delight;
It sharpens up the appetite.
It *aids the Liver* do its part,
And stimulates the feeble heart.
All *Biliousness* experienced,
By TARRANT'S SELTZER can be cured.
sep 22 2t

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1887.

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	80@90
Hog Round,	13	HIDES—	
Sides,	12½	Flint—good,	11
Hams,	16	Flint—damaged,	5@8
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	9@10
Sides,	9½@10	Green,	4½
Shoulders,	7½@8	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	3
Sides,	10@10½	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	17	LARD—	
Shoulders,	8½@9	N. Carolina,	10
BAGGING,	9	Western,	8½@9
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3½	Upper, country,	25@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
BEESWAX,	18@20	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25@50
North Carolina,	20@25	NAILS—	
Northern,	30@35	(10d basis),	2.75
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	25@30	Fresh,	(None)
Rio,	20@25	Mess,	(None.)
COTTON YARN,	85@95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	1.40	Sweet,	50@60
CHICKENS,	15@25	Irish—new, bus.	90@$1
EGGS,	15@17	SALT,	90@1.00
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	(None.)	Coffee,	6½@7
West. Fam.,	5.00@6.50	Granulated,	7½@8
CORN MEAL—	70@75	SHEETINGS,	6½
OATS—		SHUCKS,	50
Corn,	70@75	TALLOW,	5
Oats,	50	WOOL,	18
Rye,	85	SPIRITS—	
Peas,	(none)	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	40@50	Am. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1 00	Peh Brandy,	1.75@3.00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Corrected by A. E. Rankin & Co.

COTTON—The market opened on Monday of this week at 8¼ cents firm, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits was firm yesterday at 27½ cents.

Rosin was steady, prices ranging from 50 and 90 cents for common.

Crude Turpentine—Hard $1.00, Yellow Dip $1.50, Virgin $1.75.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 21, 3.10 P. M.

COTTON.—Cotton firm at 9 1-16 cents.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market steady at 29½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—The market quoted firm at 72½ cents per bbl. for strained and 77½ cents for Good Strained.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A New Departure for Fayetteville.

VIGILANCE THE PRICE OF SAFETY.

PETROLEUM FOR FAMILY USE.

Horne's Tested Kerosene.

Not without expense and labor, I have equipped myself for testing KEROSENE OIL, and will hereafter sell only such as will meet the requirements of the New York State law, which is considered the best and most stringent upon this subject.

Dealers and others wishing samples examined, can have it done at a moderate charge by the the most approved method.

No doubt this move will result favorably to oil consumers. Encourage the PRIME MOVER

H. R. HORNE.

sep 22 tf

PREPARE FOR

The Methodist Conference;

Do not wait too long

GET READY FOR THE

Presbyterian Synod.

Both are to be held in Fayetteville this fall.

In order that your wishes may be satisfied and your houses put in perfect order, we have bought and are now daily receiving the largest lot of

FURNITURE

Ever Brought to Fayetteville.

We invite an inspection of our beautiful setts of

WALNUT, CHERRY, POPLAR

BEDROOM AND PARLOR

FURNITURE! ELEGANT FURNITURE!

CHAIRS, LOUNGES,

SOFAS, SPRING BEDS.

☞ In fact, every article that is kept in a complete furniture store. We have also a full line of

SASH! DOORS! BLINDS!

UNDERTAKERS' STOCK

Is up with the Times. | Is up with the Times.

S. SHEETZ & SON,

sep 22 3m 8 and 10 Green Street.

For Rent.

THAT NEW AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE—all convenience—situated on St. John's Square, near Masonic Lodge. Possession given immediately.

sep 22 tf FRANK THORNTON.

MRS. BRYAN

will open her School on Monday, Sept. 25, 1887.

sep 22 2t

Lost Notes.

The following notes—one given to E. J. Lilly for $50 and the other to Geo. Rosenthal for $150, with Mary F. Fields as principal and J. C. Blocker as endorser—having been lost, I hereby notify anyone coming into possession of the same, that payment is stopped, as other notes were given in their place.

sep 22 1t pd W. C. FIELDS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

—THE—

Racket Store,

Is receiving a

Tremendous Stock

—OF—

FALL GOODS.

They have some

Rare Bargains!

THIS WEEK,

—TO OFFER YOU—

In Every Line.

sep 22 1t

A FRESH SUPPLY

—OF—

GROCERIES!

I have just returned from the Northern markets, where I have bought a full supply of

Family Groceries,

which I intend to offer to the public at the very lowest margin. I do not intend to be undersold. Families who will leave their orders with me may rely upon it that they will be satisfactorily and promptly attended to.

Canned Goods of all kinds,
Sugar, Coffee,
Lard, Bacon,
Breakfast Strips.
FLOUR A SPECIALTY.
Meal, Rice, Hominy.
In fact, Anything that a Family Wants.

Call and examine for yourself. I also keep

Hardware, Wooden and Willow Ware, Tinware, &c.

☞ Goods delivered free. Call on

A. V. MAULTSBY,

sep 22 tf 69 Person Street.

Commissioners' Sale of Land.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland county, made in the special proceeding entitled "S. C. Buie and others, *ex parte*," I will sell at public auction at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., on Monday, Oct. 24, 1887, at 12 M., Twenty-five Acres of Land lying on Big Rockfish in said county, for division among the heirs of Sarah Buie, dec'd. Terms of sale made known at sale.

sep 22 ts DUNCAN ROSE, Comm'r.

FAYETTEVILLE GRADED and NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE FIFTEENTH SESSION of this SCHOOL will commence on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

Pupils will be received at rates varying from $12.50 per school year in the lower grades to $30 in the highest, according to grade. Board may be had in respectable families at about ten dollars per month.

Graduates of this School are fully prepared to enter the Freshman Class in College.

Further information may be had on application to

R. M. NIMOCKS,
C. W. BROADFOOT,
W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Executive Committee.

sep 1 6t

STATE COLORED Normal School,

E. E. SMITH, Principal,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WILL OPEN ITS ELEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1887,

AT THE HOWARD SCHOOL HOUSE.

The corps of teachers are experienced, and the latest and best approved methods of instruction will be pursued. All teachers and students (desiring to prepare themselves for teachers) are requested to be present at the opening of the session, or as early thereafter as possible.

For catalogue or further information, address

sep 1 1m THE PRINCIPAL.

P. R. R.

Is quick to relieve, and still it has no opiates or any other hurtful medicines. It is almost a panacea for pains in the back.

A few doses have relieved where every remedy had failed. Mr. Cyrus Murphy, a farmer near Fayetteville, says:

"I take pleasure in stating that I have used Prior's Rheumatic Remedy for Rheumatism in back with *entire success.*" He says further: "I also used it in the case of my little boy, who, owing to a **P. R. R.** hurt on one knee, contracted a very stubborn case in that knee. His leg was crooked. I tried several remedies without effect. After using P. R. R. I have heard no further complaint, and his leg is gradually regaining its proper position. To all who may be suffering with that distressing complaint, Rheumatism, I would advise them to give it a trial at least, and be convinced of its virtues."

Put up in 60c. and $1.00 Bottles.

PEMBERTON & PRIOR, Druggists,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

P. R. R.

sep 1 tf

Fish and Oysters.

As the Agents of the largest Fish House at Morehead and Oyster House at Suffolk, Va., we are prepared to receive orders to supply the trade of Fayetteville and vicinity for the coming season.

Address

J. M. WALKER & CO.,

sep 8 3t Care W. & F. Railroad.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Merchant Mills.

GIN NOTICE!

COTTON PLANTERS

will please note the fact that I have put

NEW AND IMPOVED GINS AND MACHINERY

in service for this season's work. With plenty of power, labor and conveniences, I can turn out your work satisfactorily and with promptness.

As I always pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for SEED COTTON, you had better come right along to the Mill, unload, get your CASH and be happy.

Respectfully,

JAS. D. McNEILL.

sep 14 tf

A Rare Chance.

My Residence on Haymount

—IS—

FOR SALE,

AND OPEN FOR INSPECTION FROM 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

to any one wishing to purchase. Terms easy. One, two and three years, at 6 per cent. interest, or for cash. Overhanging the city, convenient to Market House, beautiful grounds, 400 feet by 400 feet, splendid drainage and every convenience.

The main building has (7) large rooms, 11 feet pitch, pantrys, closets, brick cellar, zinc lined tank, 1,500 gals. capacity, attached to bath room, roomy cook room with glass lockers, good water, ironing and store-rooms, hennery and fowl yard, wood house, stable, wagon and carriage house, summer and winter stables, cow house and feed rooms, brick furnace, meadow with duck and fish pond, splendid vegetable garden, all in fine order. The house is comparatively new, and convenient. Possession given November 1, 1887.

sept 15-tf G. A. THOMSON.

Fayetteville National Bank,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 12, 1887.

In view of the near approach of the expiration of the charter of this bank, a special meeting of the Stockholders has been called to take place on October 20, 1887, at 11 o'clock A. M., at their Banking House in Fayetteville, N. C., at which time the question of changing from a National into a State Bank under a charter obtained from the last Legislature, will be considered. The reasons for the proposed change will be fully explained at the meeting.

All Stockholders are requested either to attend in person, or send their proxies to some Stockholder, other than an officer of the bank.

sept 15 4t WM. HUSKE, Cashier.

HEATED TERM,

WITH

HARD TIMES,

Has passed away, and you will find

HEADQUARTERS,

GEO. A. THOMSON,

Open from Dewy Morn until 8 P. M.

WITH STOCK FULLY UP TO HEADQUARTERS STANDARD.

——My stock is now replete with——
——every Toothsome Luxury and——
——Substantial that can be had.——
——Thanking my patrons for the——
——rest enjoyed during the hot——
——weather, I would impress with——
——my vigor and willingness to——
——meet the every want of my——
——patrons, already anticipated——
——in MY VARIED STOCK of——

Family Supplies,
Provisions,
Dainties,
Delicacies,
Confections,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware,
Cutlery,
Tinware,
Wood and Willow Ware

And Any and Every Thing that can be called for.

☞ Everyone has a pressing invitation to examine and price my goods.

Respectfully,

GEO. A. THOMSON.

Headquarters.

FAYETTEVILLE

Sewing Machine and Music House.

ORGANS $30, $40, $45, $55, $65 to $100.
NEW MACHINES $25, $30 and $40.
OLD MACHINES $8 to $10.

Staybright Polish, for Furniture.

MACHINES AND ORGANS REPAIRED.

june 23 1y J. H. FARRAR, Agt.

IMPROVED FACILITIES

FOR

Ginning Cotton.

The Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill Company

have added to their former Plant an additional Engine to run their Cotton Gins. The Company is now prepared to gin cotton with expedition, in the best manner, on as reasonable terms as any Gin here or elsewhere, and deliver in merchantable order, promptly, at any point in town. The Company solicits a share of the patronage of planters. They will buy, daily, Cotton in the Seed at the Gins, and also Cotton Seed, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

ROGER S. WILLIAMS is in charge of the Gins, and N. B. ALEXANDER the Oil Mill, and will be at the Mill regularly every business day through the season.

J. D. WILLIAMS, President.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8th, 1887. tf

ADVERTISEMENT.

SPECIAL.

We have made arrangements with the AMERICAN FARMER, published at Fort Wayne, Ind., and read by nearly 200,000 farmers, by which that publication will be mailed direct, FREE, to the address of any of our subscribers who will come in and pay up all arrearages on subscription and one year in advance from date, and to any new subscriber who will pay one year in advance. This is a grand opportunity to obtain a first-class farm journal free. The AMARICAN FARMER is a large 16-page journal, of national circulation, which ranks among the leading agricultural papers. It treats the question of economy in agriculture and the rights and privileges of that vast body of citizens—American Farmers—whose industry is the basis of all material and national prosperity. Its highest purpose is the elevation and ennobling of Agriculture through the higher and broader education of the men and women engaged in its pursuits. The regular subscription price of the AMERICAN FARMER is $1.00 per year. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING. From any number ideas can be obtained that will be worth thrice the subscription price to you or members of your household, yet you get it free. Call and see sample copy.

AGRICULTURAL.

Sowing of Grain, &c.

[For the Observer.]

A farmer, and good one, after reading an article in last week's OBSERVER, entitled "Some Timely Advice," says:

I wish to call the attention of farmers especially to that part of the advice referring to sowing oats and rye in the month of September. When sowed so early they are not apt to be killed by the freezes of winter, and they grow taller and mature earlier in the spring. Rye sowed in September, on good ground, makes a pasture for his mules, cattle and hogs. Besides, rye can be used in improving land by plowing it under in the spring while in a green state, at the same time sowing peas—the peas to be plowed under in the fall. This plan of improving land may be continued the second year, and it will be made rich without much expense.

Rye is much cultivated in the western part of the State for wintering cattle. We have known it to be cut three times and and then to head. If our farmers would follow the advice given by "Farmer," they would be surprised at its value.

Some Grass Talk.

[J. S. Newman, Auburn, Ala.]

The statement which follows will sound like nonsense to many "cottontots," but will be recognised as truth by many thoughtful, progressive agriculturists now, and by all in the near future.

On the bestowal of more and better attention to grass and stock will depend the success of Southern agriculture. Let the reader look around him and he will find that the planters who are farmers, who have given most attention to stock, grass and the so-called small industries of the farm, are the most successful, most prosperous and the best contented with their profession. "But," says one, "This is not a grass country." Not a grass country, when all the farm labor is engaged for six months every year in the most strenuous efforts at killing grass—a grass which produces a hay, if merely "let alone," inferior to none—one that seeds itself and is excellent either for hay or pasturage. We prepared two acres of land in 1886, early in May; sowed one to German millet and allowed crop grass to grow upon the other. We harvested, in round numbers, 4,160 pounds of hay from the acre in crop grass and 4,750 pounds from the German millet. We harvested a heavy crop of German millet hay on the 23rd of July that was sown on May 26th. The hay cured and housed in less than sixty days from day of seeding.

With crop grass, German millet, lepsedeza, Johnson grass, lucern, Texas blue grass, Texas millet, Indian corn, peas, rye and barley from which to make selection everywhere in the cotton belt, and the clovers and cultivated grasses added in the upper half of the belt where the lands are clayey or calearous, we are without excuse if we fail of an abundant supply of forage and pasturage for stock of every description. If we will cease to "run after strange gods" and devote ourselves to the encouragement of the forage plants which our God intended for our soil and climate, the bale of Wester hay would become a stranger in our land, and Chicago beef and oleomargarine would no longer find purchasers in our markets. Good, Christian people are melted into tears of sympathy for the poor heathen Chinese and the benighted African, while they fail to recognize the fact that they are surrounded by objects as worthy of their gushing charity and philanthropy which fail to attract their attention. So with us. We spend our time and money in vain efforts to climatize Northern and European grasses while equally valuable candidates for our favor come unbidden and are even spurned as nuisances.

With crop-grass, Bermuda and lepsedeza for summer pasturage, and green soiling—with all of *these*—Johnson grass and lucern for hay, and Indian corn and peavines in the silo, fat beef and mutton and golden butter should take the place of Western bacon and oleomargarine. If we will employ a tithe of the energy and industry in encouraging grass to grow that we devote to its destruction, there would no longer be heard complaints against the South as a grass country. The heaviest yields of hay on record have been made in the cotton belt. Col. Geo. W. Scott grew at Decatur, Ga., 9,800 pounds of clover hay at one cutting.

Now is the time, the accepted time, to pile up and grub up your ditch banks, hedge rows and swamp muck to make your next year's manure. Put as many green weeds and vegetable matter in the heaps as possible and be sure to pack the dirt around and over the heap, so that ammonia and other ingredients generated by the decomposition of the weeds and other vegetable matter cannot evaporate and escape into the air. Therefore it is allowed best to let pea vines and weeds send their sap down into the soil that these ingredients may be retained for futnre uses. But don't fail to pile up your ditch banks, hedge-rows and swamp mucks.

Hon. Jefferson Davis is going to visit the Georgia State Fair on the 26th of October.

The next session of the International Medical Congress will be held in Berlin in 1890.

NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF AMERICA.

What Is It?—An Authortative Answer.

[Progressive Farmer.]

As there seems to be a general awakening to the importance of organization among the farmers, and a special desire to organize on the part of those who raise cotton, it is perhaps due the public and the farmers' alliance also, that some official statement should be published outlining some of the main features of that organization. It is due the public in order that all may understand the objects sought to be achieved, and in order that none may join for a purpose that is foreign to the real objects of the order. It is dne the alliance that these statements be made in order that it may not be confounded with other alliances and similar organizations that have entirely different objects.

The farmers' alliance was started in Lampasas county, Texas. Mr. Garvin says in his history, sometime between 1870 and '76. It was chartered by the State of Texas as a benevolent association in October, 1880. In August, 1885, there were about 700 alliances organized and in one year from that time, August, 1876, there met delegates representing about 2600 alliances. This was a wonderful growth, and in fact was too rapid, because it was spreading faster than it was understood. People who did not belong to the order and could get no reliable information as to its objects, formed wrong ideas and began to antagonize the movement. Many joined the order who knew nothing of its objects. They had a preconceived idea that it was to some extent intended to be political in its action and in some instances they so taught for a while. But during the last year a slower and surer method has been adopted, and gradually the merchants and other business men, as they see that the movement is not intended to antagonize them, are becoming friendly to the order. They are all truly anxious for the farmer to get as much for his cotton as possible. The political soreheads who joined the alliance (there were a few such) have found out their mistake, and as a rule have abandoned it in disgust.

The objects of the order as usually stated are to promote mental, moral, social and financial improvement, and this boiled down, means that it is a *friendly business association* strictly. The meetings are friendly and sociable. They tend to make country life less lonely and more attractive, and the cultivation of friendliness and sociability has a tendency to bring out and develop the better part of human nature and make man less selfish—make him think more of himself and his fellow man. This is good and as it should be, and harmonizes nicely with the other and more important object of the organization, that is, *financial improvement*. For if the alliance is not a business organization it is not anything, and right here arises the necessity for having it a secret society. No good business man heralds his business to the world. A successful horse trader even, keeps his mouth shut about his business until ready to divulge. It is well known that no manufacturer or large dealer will give any man or set of men, cuts on prices unless they have some assurance that the cuts given are not made public. Why, in one sense of the word all our merchants are organized into a secret society. We know they have no secret association, but they all use a secret cost mark and it is necessary in order to make a success of their business. Consequently it is held that in order to succeed as a business association a secret organization is absolutely necessary. But the very fact that it is secret must of necessity, absolutely preclude any tendency toward partizan political action. Nothing can be truer than to say that whenever you introduce any secret feature into a political party it will destroy the party, and *vice versa*. Whenever you introduce partizan politics into a secret society, the society will die, and should be avoided as contrary to the spirit of our government.

In January, 1887, the National Farmers' Alliance and Co-Operative Union of America was organized. It has since been chartered by the United State Government and now has State branches in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi. This National Association is organized with only one object, and that is clearly defined and well understood, and is of such universal application that it can be endorsed in all the States. The watchword—the central idea and full purpose is, co-operation. On this the National Alliance depends and leaves all local issues to local organizations. That is whenever a State alliance is organized in any State and chartered by the National Alliance, the State Alliance has all original jurisdiction within her borders and can make and defend such issues as to the people of that State seem proper and best.

Now to sum up: The alliance is a strictly white man's non-political, secret business association. It does not seek to force any issues on any people, but asks them to co-operate as cotton raisers and go into it themselves and meet such issues as they may have in any way they choose.

C. W. MACUNE,
President National Farmers' Alliance and Co-Operative Union of America.

The State Guard at Richmond.

[Raleigh News-Observer.]

Adjutant-General Jones is now perfecting the details of the plan providing for the attendance of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd regiments of the State Guard as a brigade, on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the Lee monument in Richmond 27th of Oct. The trip will be a pleasant one for the boys. It will cover 3 or 4 days and will be comparatively inexpensive. The Adjutant is informed that the railroad lines to Richmond will probably agree to grant a rate of 1 cent for each mile traveled to all visiting military organizations. At Richmond he proposes to encamp the troops under our own canvass, upon a camping ground furnished by the military committee, who will also supply water, forage, straw, fuel, etc., and to insure comfort it will only be necessary that each man carry a bed sack, blanket, towels, etc. The committee informs the Adjutant General that meals have been arranged for with responsible restaurants at 25c each.

How Cleveland Will be Entertained in Atlanta

[Atlanta Constitution,]

Two companies of oringinal wool-hat Democrats will take part in the torch-light procession. They will be dressed in copperas breeches, long boots, hickory shirts, and one 'gallus,' with rosettes of corn shuck, and coon-tail plumes for their slouch hats. They utterly refuse to handle the new-fangled torches, but each one will swing a lightwood knot from the butt end of a pine. They will march in two companies, and it will be known as the battalion of original Democrats.

As from the smallest seeds germinate the noblest trees of the forest, so from the lowest rounds of toil, rise men, whose influence is as world-wide as the paths of commerce.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.
For sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.
feb 24, mar 3 1y

Tutt's Pills

will save the dyspeptic from many days of misery, and enable him to eat whatever he wishes. They prevent

Sick Headache,

cause the food to assimilate and nourish the body, give keen appetite, and

Develop Flesh

and solid muscle. Elegantly sugar coated. Price, 25cts. per box.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
mar 24 1y

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

A SPECIFIC FOR

WOMAN'S DISEASES

—SUCH AS—

Painful Menstruation or Profuse Monthly Sickness. Suppressed Scanty and Irregular

If taken during the CHANGE OF LIFE, great suffering and danger will be avoided. Send for book "MESSAGE TO WOMEN," mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES

ALWAYS SATISFACTORY

EIGHTEEN SIZES AND KINDS

ALL PURCHASERS CAN BE SUITED

MANUFACTURED BY
Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., Baltimore, Md.
AND FOR SALE BY
McMILLAN BROS.,
mar 24-1y Fayetteville, N. C.

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS HARDWARE.

Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad.
Address WALTER WATSON,
apl 7-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

Excelsior Printing Co.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Cheap Printing. First-class Work and *CASH PRICES.*

☞ *All Work delivered when promised.*
apl 21 1y

Cool Summer Drinks!

Bond Redberry's Fountain in Full Blast.

He uses none but the purest syrups and juices at his Fountain, and with his Patent Ice Shaver (not crusher) and his new Lightning Shaker, he is prepared to furnish Milk Shakes, Limeades, &c., &c., that cannot be excelled. Call, and Clarence will convince you.
apl 21 tf

TIN!

Another big drive in Tinware at
HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

I. A. MURCHISON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

ALSO AGENT FOR

Sale and Purchase of Real Estate.

Office on Bow Street, - Fayetteville, N. C.
feb 17 tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,



OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:
North-east corner Market Square,
April 29, 1880. tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALTER WATSON,

RAY'S CORNER, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



Notice! Notice! Notice!

—TO—

Carpenters, Bricklayers, Mill Wrights Blacksmiths, Plasterers Stonemasons, and Turpentine Operators:

A FULL LINE OF THE VERY BEST

TOOLS

—CAN BE FOUND AT THE—

HARDWARE STORE

—OF—

WALTER WATSON,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

EDGE TOOLS,

GUNS, RIFLES, &C., &C.

—AGENT FOR—

Laflin & Rand's Celebrated ORANGE and other brands of Sporting Powder.

☞ Orders filled direct from magazine.

—AGENT FOR—

Fairbanks Scales,

At Factory Prices.

A FULL STOCK OF

ENGLISH CAST STEEL, PLOW IRON AND STEEL, TIRE, BAND AND SHEET IRON, HORSE AND MULE SHOES HORSE SHOE NAILS, CUT AND WROUGHT NAILS,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

I am still manufacturing

The Old-Fashioned Wrought Pow.

☞ I am now to be found at Ray's corner, opposite my former store.
dec 2 tf WALTER WATSON.

Express Steamboat Co.

THE STEAMER D. MURCHISON,

CAPT. J. C. SMITH,

will, on and after April 1st, leave Fayetteville on

Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 o'clock.

Returning, will leave Wilmington at

2 P. M. Wednesdays and 12 M. Saturdays.

☞ Freight and passenger accommodations first-class.
A. B. WILLIAMS,
Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON,
mar 24-tf Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

Wool! Wool!

Highest Cash Price paid for Wool, or will attend to shipment of same to Gwyn & Chatham, Elkin Valley Mills, to be made into Thread or Cloth. Samples of Cloth, Blankets, &c., can be seen at any time at

The Grocery and Hardware Store of

CHARLES HAIGH,

july 21 tf NO. 22 HAY STREET.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALWAYS READY TO SUPPLY

COAL or ICE

—OR BOTH,—

At Prices as Low as any Can Name

A fine lot of SEASONED Flooring, Weatherboards and Wide Boards for sale cheap to close stock.
☞ Call at Ice Factory for Ice, Coal and

LUMBER.

N. H. SMITH.
sep 1 tf

A. GARRASON.

FRUITS:

Foreign, Domestic and Canned.

CANDY:

ROYSTER'S

(Fresh and Best.)

GROCERIES:

FROM

Beef Tongue to Side Meat.,

FROM

GRANULATED MEAL to GAMBRILL'S FLOUR,

FROM

Macaroni and Cheese

TO

MUSTARD and PICKLES,

TOBACCO, CIGARS and SNUFF.

Call early and often.
apl 7 tf

H. McD. ROBINSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Collections a specialty. Prompt attention given to all business.
may 26 1y

CUMBERLAND HOUSE.

The most convenient to the travelling public. Is only 50 yards from the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad, in a pleasant location. Table fare the BEST the market affords.

TERMS REASONABLE.

☞ Convenient for Drummers.
may 19 1y D. H. BELL, Proprietor.

Land for Sale.

I offer for sale 235 Acres of Choice Farming Land, on which there are a good Dwelling House, Out houses, &c. Situated near Lilly's Grove Church, on east side Cape Fear river, 9 miles north of Fayetteville in Cumberland county, N. C. Parties wishing to buy will address me at Fayetteville, N. C.
aug 18 2m pd W. R. HAYWOOD.

LIVERY.

Excellent Horses

FOR THE

CARRAIGE AND SADDLE.

I have recently made additions to my stock of excellent horses for riding and driving; and lady-riders, especially, can be furnished with an animal of fine action and spirit, and at the same time gentle and safe. Comfortable carriages and buggies, an elegant and stylish phaeton, with good stock and careful drivers, give me confidence in a continuance and even increase of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me.
may 13 tf GEO. A. BURNS.

FAYETTEVILLE

NOVELTY WORKS

Still to the Front!

And prepared to make Sash, Blinds, Doors and other material for building purposes. Planing and building done to order. For information write to
SUTTON & BENZI,
june 16 6m Proprietors.

—THE—

PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

ESTABLISHED - - - 1774.

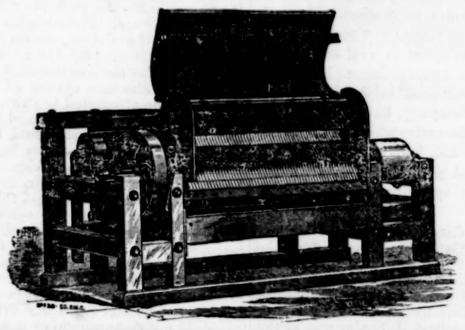


The value of FLOUR depends upon the ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF NUTRITION CONTAINED IN THE BREAD IT MAKES. Maryland and Virginia Wheat, from which our PATENT ROLLER FLOURS are chiefly manufactured, has long been conceded to be SUPERIOR to any other, because it has a BETTER COMBINATION OF GLUTEN AND PHOSPHATES. This fact is recognized not only in this country, but in the United Kingdom as well, where the "PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE" COMMANDS DECIDEDLY MORE MONEY than any other American Flour. Ask your grocer for it. Also for

Patapsco Family,	North Point Family,	Orange Grove Extra,
Patapsco Extra,	Chesapeake Extra,	Baldwin Family,
Cape Henry Family,	Bedford Family.	

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 32 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.
Represented by Mr. B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.
aug 19 6m

The Daniel Pratt Gin.



TO COTTON PLANTERS.

We desire to call the attention of Cotton Planters and Ginners to the new and wonderful improvement in the Daniel Pratt Ginn, which consists of the REVOLVING HEADS in the ends of the Cotton box, whereby the friction of the cotton running against the ends of the cotton box is destroyed. This improvement prevents the choking of the gins or breaking the rolls, and any common plantation hand can feed it. It does not injure the staple, and gins the seed much cleaner than the ordinary gins, thereby saving to the planter all of his lint cotton. For speed in ginning we do not think it can be excelled. We would also call attention to the Lever for raising the breast of the gin out of the saws, and thereby enabling us to stop the gin without stopping the power. It also greatly reduces the risk of operating the gin; it enables you to raise the breast of the gin without danger of those painful injuries so frequent in the use of the ordinary gin. Our Adjustable Seed Board is superior to anything of the kind in use. By its use the operator can clean his seed to suit himself; he can "skin" the seed or leave them, as it suits him. Our gins are more simple, less complicated, less liable to get out of order, stronger and more substantial than most gins. Gins sufficiently fast, picks the seed clean and gives a good sample.

A. E. RANKIN & CO., AGTS.,
june 30 3m PERSON STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hokey Pokey.

MRS. BANKS proposes to make, during the hot season, Hokey Pokey

For the Children,

in place of Taffies, and will commence work as soon as her moulds arrive. Also,

Crystal Plate Ice Cream,

The BEST Ice Cream made.
july 14 tf

The Wilmington Star.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Attention is called to the following redneed rates of subscription, cash in advance:

The Daily Star.

One Year	$6 00
Six Months	3 00
Three Months	1 50
One Month	50

The Weekly Star.

One Year	$1 00
Six Months	50
Three Months	30

Our Telegraph News service has recently been largely increased, and it is our determination to keep the STAR up to the highest standard of newspaper excellence.
Address WM. H. BERNARD,
aug 11 tf Wilmington, N. C.

F. F. F. F. F. F. F.

REMEMBER, YOU WILL

Find First-class, Fine, Fresh, Flavored, Fancy

Family Groceies,

PROVISIONS, FRUITS, NUTS and CANDIES, at

R. T. SCANLIN'S,

Agent, No. 47 Person Street.
feb 3 tf

Royal Baking Powder,

Tea, Team, Coffee, Hereford Bread Preparation, Patapsco and Cream Tartar

in stock at

HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

A. GARRASON,

—DEALER IN—

HEAVY and FANCY GROCERIES,

General Family Supplies,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
aug 13 131-tf

Mrs. Cleveland writes:

MR. TS. TS. TS.:

T. Y. T.

TRY THOMSON'S TEAS.
HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

NO. 1

MACKEREL, SPRING CHICKEN, BROILED CHIP BEEF

Add much to the breakfast table.
Call at Headquarters.
G. A. THOMSON.

Kitchen Luxuries.

DISINTEGRATED and STRAINED,

For Vegetables and Fruits. Call and examine.
On sale at Headquarters.
G. A. THOMSON.

PICKLES.

The Finest Assortment in this city.
G. A. THOMSON,
Headquarters.

SUNDOWN

FOR THE HEATED TERM.

Owing to contract with all leading houses in our city, HEADQUARTERS will close at 7½ P. M. for summer months. Show your approval by having all orders for delivery in by 7 P. M., and allow us to meet said obligation.
Hot weather suggests

Iced Tea

and the rapid strides that Coffee is now making in prices. I would recommend more Tea drinking, it being decidedly more healthful and

FAR CHEAPER.

HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON,

can beat the world on Tea. Try my Teas, and know how good Tea drinks.

☞ General stock kept fully up, money or no money.
june 9 G. A. THOMSON. tf

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain mortgage, executed by W. B. Ray and wife, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland county, in book D, No. 4, page 520, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz: One tract (home tract) containing 80 acres, near John McNeill's corner, on the side of Trantham's creek and south side of Dick branch.

Second tract containing 136 acres and known as "The Ham Land." For boundaries of the latter tract reference is made to a deed from John Bullard and wife to W. B. Ray, registered in book K, No. 3, page 562, Register's office of Cumberland county.

Place of sale: Market House, Fayetteville, N. C.
Time of sale: Saturday, Oct. 8th, 1887.
Terms of sale: CASH.

A. G. BRADY,
sep 8 Assignee of Mortgagee. 30d

PHOTOGRAPHS!

Photographs!

In testimony of my ability to please, call at my Rooms, over the store of Messrs. A. E. Rankin & Co., and examine my work, and I feel sure that you will then have your Picture taken by

WINBURN.

sep 8 3t

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE NO. 26.

Taking effect at 5:00 A. M., Monday, September 5th, 1887.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Frght. & Accom'n.
Leave Bennettsville,	10:10 a. m.	5:00 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	11:20 a. m.	7:25 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	11:30 a. m.	8:05 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	1:30 p. m.	12:00 noon
Leave Fayetteville,	2:00 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	4:05 p. m.	12:00 noon
Leave Sanford,	4:15 p. m.	1:05 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	7:25 p. m.	6:50 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	10:10 a. m.	
Arrive Dalton,	2:15 p. m.	

Passenger and Mail—dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Frght. & Accom'n.
Leave Dalton,	3:45 p. m.	
Arrive Greensboro,	7:45 p. m.	
Leave Greensboro,	9:50 a. m.	6:00 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	12:55 p. m.	12:00 noon
Leave Sanford,	1:15 p. m.	1:30 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	3:20 p. m.	6:00 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	3:30 p. m.	11:00 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	5:15 p. m.	3:05 p. m.
Leave Maxton,	5:25 p. m.	3:40 p. m.
Arrive Bennettsville,	6:45 p. m.	6:20 p. m.

Passenger and Mail—dinner at Sanford.

Factory Branch—Freight and Accommodation.

TRAIN MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro	8:05 a. m.	5:45 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro	9:35 a. m.	7:25 p. m.

TRAIN MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro	2:00 p. m.	
Leave Factory Junction	3:00 p. m.	7:15 p. m.
Arrive Millboro	3:45 p. m.	8:00 p. m.

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sunday.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs between Bennettsville and Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and between Fayetteville and Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs between Greensboro and Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and between Fayetteville and Bennettsville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

The Freight and Accommodation between Fayetteville and Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays connects at Sanford with the A. A. L. Train, which leaves Sanford at 12:30 p. m. and arrives at Raleigh at 4:45 p. m.

Close connection is made at Maxton with Carolina Central Railway Passenger Trains to and from Wilmington.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Superintendent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Dec. 27, 1886.	No. 48, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.
Leave Weldon	2 15 P. M.	5 38 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	3 33 "	.....
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	.....
Leave Tarboro	11 30 P. M.	.....
Arrive Wilson	4 05 P. M.	6 58 P. M.
Leave Wilson	4 03 "	.....
Arrive Selma	5 40 "	.....
Arrive Fayetteville	7 55 "	.....
Leave Goldsboro	4 54 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	5 54 "	.....
Leave Burgaw	7 00 "	.....
Arrive Wilmington	7 50 "	9 35 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 47, Daily.	No. 43, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	8 50 A. M.	8 50 P. M.
Leave Burgaw	9 34 "	9 50 "
Leave Warsaw	10 37 "	10 57 "
Arrive Goldsboro	11 35 "	11 58 "
Leave Fayetteville	8 30 "	.....
Arrive Selma	10 47 "	.....
Arrive Wilson	11 59 "	.....
Leave Wilson	12 25 P. M.	12 51 A. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	12 40 "	
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	.....
Leave Tarboro	11 30 A. M.	.....
Arrive Weldon	2 35 P. M.	2 70 A. M.

A Freight and Passenger train on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday leaves Smithfield at 6 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 10 a. m. Leaves Fayetteville at 3:40 p. m.; arrives at Smithfield at 6:50 p. m.

Freight and Passenger Train on Monday, Wednesday and Friday leaves Smithfield at 7:30 a. m. and arrives at Wilson at 10:00 a. m. Leaves Wilson at 3:25 p. m. and arrives at Smithfield at 5:30 p. m.

Passenger Train north from Fayetteville connects with R. & D. R. R. at Selma for Raleigh and Greensboro.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 P. M. Returning leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 A. M., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albermarle & Raleigh R. R. Daily except Sunday, 6.00 P. M., Sunday 5.00 P. M., arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 P. M., 6.40 P. M. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 8.00 A. M., Sunday 9.50 A. M., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 10.05 A. M., 11.30 A. M.

Train on Midland, N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 5.30 P. M., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.00 P. M. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 A. M., arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.00 A. M.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No. 50. Northbound is No. 51.

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington

All Trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Trans. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

Carolina Central R. R. Co.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

May 16, 1887.	No. 1. Daily ex. Sunday.	No. 3. Daily ex. Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	7:25 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Leave Maxton,	11:30 a. m.	.....
Leave Hamlet,	12:50 p. m.	2:33 a. m.
Leave Wadesboro,	2:15 p. m.	.....
Leave Charlotte,	4:32 p. m.	6:55 a. m. arr'v
Leave Lincolnton,	6:17 p. m.	
Leave Shelby,	7:40 p. m.	
Arrive Rutherfordton,	9:10 p. m.	

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

May 16, 1887.	No. 2. Daily ex. Sunday.	No. 4. Daily ex. Sunday.
Leave Rutherfordton.	7:15 a. m.	
Leave Shelby,	3:48 a. m.	
Leave Lincolnton,	10:07 a. m.	
Leave Charlotte,	12:02 p. m.	8:45 p. m.
Leave Wadesboro,	2:30 p. m.	.....
Leave Hamlet,	3:38 p. m.	1:55 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	5:20 p. m.	.....
Arrive Wilmington,	9:05 p. m.	8:00 a. m.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connection at Maxton to and from Fayetteville, Greensboro and other points on C. F. & Y. V. Ry. At Wadesboro with trains to and from Cheraw, Florence and Charleston. Lincolnton to and from Hickory, Lenoir and points on C. & L. Narrow Gauge railroad.

Trains Nos. 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh.

Take train No. 1 for Statesville and points on W. N. C. railroad and points west.

Take train No. 3 for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points southwest. Also for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

No. 3 connects at Wilmington with W. & W. railroad No. 23.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 tri-weekly between Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 tri-weekly between Charlotte and Rutherfordton

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 will not take passengers.

L. C. JONES, Superintendent.
F. W. CLARK, General Passenger Agent.